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the specials are men-

Plaques, 50c.
Dishes, 4x6, $1.00.
rn Dishes, 8 in., $3.00.
Mugs, 5 inches high, 75c.
Vases, 8 in. high, $1.00.
Third Floor Annex.

ROMANIC
Back, 9 inches
sign of a well-dressed man
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers
THE Silver
IDANO

CIAN L. MANASSE
68 MADISON ST. Illinois Mut.
Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
Artificial Eyes.
EYES TESTED FREE.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIV.—NO. 45. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1905. ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATE REGULATION OFF THIS SESSION

Senator Elkins, Cornered by Dolliver and Cullom, Blocks Report of the Esch-Townsend Bill.

DEMOCRATS LOSE CHANCE.

Proposed Law Might Have Been Brought Out of Pigeonhole with Nonpartisan Co-operation.

BY RAYMOND.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—It was a day for major operations in the United States senate hospital, and the legislative surgeons administered enough chloroform to the railroad rate legislation, the statehood case, and the statehood bill to put all of them to sleep for the remainder of the session.

There will be an extra session in all probability, and the chances are that all these cases, now stiff on the operating table, will be successfully resuscitated at that time.

The senate committee on interstate commerce was brought up with a round turn by Senator Dolliver of Iowa, assisted by Mr. Cullom of Illinois, the former chairman of the committee and author of the interstate commerce law. They demanded immediate action on the railroad rate bill. Senator Elkins, the chairman, opposed this, as every one knew he would. He was supported by Senator Kean of New Jersey, who is the author of the resolution he has not yet dared to introduce, giving the committee authority to sit during the summer to discuss the railroad situation, as they have discussed it since 1900, when Senator Elkins and Senator Kean were instrumental in killing the Cullom amendment.

Will Talk Statehood to Death.

Meanwhile Senator Teller of Colorado announced in the senate that he would talk the statehood bill to death, and this is generally taken as final by those acquainted with the personality of the Colorado senator for that sort of thing and the bitterness of his attack for the republican party since his dramatic leave taking on the platform of the convention in St. Louis in 1896. The Smoot committee despairs of getting any action at this session. The Utah senator will remain in his seat probably indefinitely, because there does not seem to be anything like a strong majority favoring his expulsion.

Nobody has ever believed it would be possible to pass any radical railroad legislation at the present session. The subject was practically dropped at the White house when the Esch-Townsend bill passed the house, because it was felt to be worse than useless to keep up the agitation in the senate in view of the extremely short time left for legislation.

Elkins Opposition Expected.

It has been known, of course, equally well as that Senator Elkins, as chairman of the interstate commerce committee, would block every attempt to report out the bill passed by the house. He has absolute power in this regard and nothing short of a revolutionary resolution, taking the matter out of the hands of his committee, would prevent his keeping the Esch-Townsend bill in his possession until a week from next Saturday, when it will die by limitation.

Today's fight in the senate committee did not result in an actual show of hands, but it cleared the atmosphere materially and rendered it impossible for men like Senators Elkins and Kean to masquerade as friends of railroad rate legislation. They were cleverly put in a hole by Senator Dolliver and compelled to admit they would not take up the Esch-Townsend bill at the present under any circumstances, and that the legislation so urgently desired by the president and the people would not even be given a respectful consideration during the present session of congress.

Dolliver's Move a Surprise.

Elkins, Kean, and other railroad senators were entirely unprepared for the brilliant flank movement executed by Senator Dolliver. It had been intended to take up the Foster resolution, which provides that the committee shall sit indefinitely during the recess and hear a string of railroad presidents tell why the bill passed by the house in practically a unanimous fashion should not be adopted by the senate. Senator Kean's opposition was fashioned for the express purpose of sidetracking the house measure. He now believes the hearings by the senate committee, even if continued indefinitely, would add in the remotest degree to the general stock of information on the subject. Railroads are well satisfied with things as they are, and it is a good financial proposition for them to put off the day when the government will assume the right of fixing rates for freight and passengers.

Senator Dolliver took the chairman off his feet today and upset all the plans of the railroad crowd by moving, in committee, that the Esch-Townsend bill and all similar measures for the government of railroads should be taken up for active consideration, and that the committee should continue in session every day, and, if necessary, at night until some bill could be reported.

Iowa Senator's Strong Point.

The Iowa senator made a strong point of the fact that the house had passed the bill practically without opposition and the legislatures of half the states in the union had indorsed this action by formal resolutions. He insisted that any measure which has been specifically recommended by the president, passed by the house, and indorsed by so many legislative bodies was entitled to a vote at least in committee, if not on the floor of the senate.

Senator Cullom likewise demanded action, and proposed the house bill should be taken up forthwith and amended in any way which might seem necessary to protect the interests of the railroads as well as the people. Senator Clapp of Minnesota was equally insistent, demanding the committee should not dodge, but should be honest enough to go before the people on distinct record for or against the measure, which the people themselves had unmistakably demanded.

Two of the democrats, Carmack of Tennessee and Foster of Louisiana, while not favoring the Esch-Townsend bill as it stands, insisted they were ready to vote on the subject as a whole, and would take the house bill as a text, if they could not succeed in having it amended to suit their views.

Democrats Were Not Honest.

If the democrats on the committee had been honest in their repeated declarations in favor of the regulation of railroads there would have been action of a sensational

(Continued on page 7, column 3.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1905.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, slight changes in temperature, fresh west to northwest winds.
Sunrise, 6:38; sunset, 5:31. Moonrise, 9:20 p. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 37, min. 28, mean 32, normal for the day 28. Deficiency for 1905, 482.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0.
Wind, S., max. 25 miles an hour, at 2 p. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 100%, 7 p. m. 85%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

The Tribune's Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 11, 12, 13.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Dolliver's attempt in committee to have Esch-Townsend railroad rate bill reported out was blocked by Elkins and democratic senators. Page 1.

Oil trust attacked on all sides; attempt was made to prevent renewal of Indian land leases. Page 2.

Gen. Miles unfortunate in controversy over chaining of Jefferson Davis, which he revived. Page 6.

Former senator wrote letter to interstate commerce committee stating that failure to pass railroad rate bill will result in election of Bryan. Page 7.

House passed Philippine tariff bill; democrats' attempt to add to free list defeated. Page 7.

Special diplomatic envoy from Venezuela declared government had not defaulted on payments. Page 7.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Terms of peace between Russia and Japan practically agreed upon; czar may refuse to pay indemnity. Page 1.

FOREIGN.

Spirit of revolt swept entire region of Caucasus and arsenals and armories were looted. Page 5.

Test on Irish issue showed surprisingly small majority for government in the house of commons. Page 5.

DOMESTIC.

Big insurance man declared in Boston biggest scandal of time would follow certain man's death. Page 1.

Almost certain that of 160 men buried in Alabama colliery none will survive; forty-five bodies recovered. Page 2.

Berea college at Richmond, Ky., was fined $1,000 for educating whites and negroes together. Page 2.

Two bank presidents and cashiers indicted in connection with Mrs. Chadwick deals; woman indicted twice. Page 5.

Wisconsin Supreme court gave Equitable Life leave to write insurance in that state. Page 9.

LOCAL.

Special United States grand jury called to hear evidence of violations of Sherman anti-trust law by beef trust. Page 1.

"Industry" of cornering coal will be stopped by Supreme court decision to be handed down today. Page 1.

Henri Marou, French consul, gave his version of feud in French population of Chicago and denied story of putting $1,000 bill in Mrs. Rinehart's stocking. Page 3.

Operation on President Harper of university will be performed this morning. Page 3.

Spitters so wary fewer than 100 were arrested; nearly 200 fined. Page 3.

Benjamin Feinberg, taken to Pontiac reformatory on robbery charge, may be innocent. Page 3.

Promoters of investigations of Illinois Tunnel franchise and of dance halls failed to appear before council committee. Page 4.

Federation of labor ended investigation of Municipal Voters' league. Page 4.

Small milk producers organized Home Dairy association to fight city ordinances. Page 9.

James H. Eckels will not reply to Thomas W. Lawson's challenge. Page 9.

Creditors of Pan-American bank voted to oust attorneys for receiver. Page 9.

Corporation Counsel Tolman presented plan of Juul law amendment. Page 9.

Suit for $50,000 damages was begun by Mrs. Edith R. Chapter against four men charged with conspiracy to deprive her of heirlooms. Page 14.

Will of Harriett Jones leaves $800,000; churches and charities benefited. Page 14.

POLITICAL.

Senate committee recommended original municipal courts bill for passage; march stolen on advocates of substitute measure. Page 4.

German-American central democratic committee failed to decide its preference as between Fred W. Blocki and John Traeger. Page 4.

Bill to allow south park board to issue bonds for lake front improvements was passed by assembly. Page 4.

Riots, bribery, and wholesale arrests marked election in Pittsburg for office of controller. Page 7.

NEW YORK.

Gates and Hoadley said to have secured control of Tennessee Coal and Iron company. Page 5.

Court dismissed suit of John R. Platt against Hannah Elias to recover $685.385. Page 5.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Circular emanating from railroad companies was sent to employés, urging them to fight against rate reduction by state legislature. Page 9.

Character of New York stock trading indicated public has begun speculating. Page 9.

Residence at 67 Bellevue place sold to Henry H. Forsyth for $21,000. Page 9.

Signs of support by Gates crowd stopped decline of wheat. Page 10.

Choice butter went up 1 cent; local egg market steady. Page 10.

American Can shares were active and higher, advancing 2½ points. Page 10.

SPORTING.

National bowling tournament of 1906 will be held in Philadelphia; Gunthers in lead at Milwaukee. Page 8.

Tod Sloan was beaten on favorite at New City park. Page 8.

Jockey "Monk" Coburn, formerly one of best, shot wife at New Orleans. Page 8.

Athletic relations among Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin restored to former serenity. Page 8.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Noordam	
ANTWERP	Zeeland	
GIBRALTAR	Neckar	
LIZARD		Patricia.
NAPLES	Algeria	
NEW YORK	Nyndam	Georgic.
NEW YORK	Bluecher	Panonia.
NEW YORK		K. F. Wilhelm.
PALERMO		Lombardia.
PIRAEUS	Arabic	
QUEENSTOWN	Oceanic	

TERMS OF PEACE; WILL CZAR SIGN?

Indemnity Issue Seems to Be Only Real Barrier in Way of Ending Conflict in the Far East.

ONE MORE BATTLE LIKELY

In Case of Another Defeat Russia Would Have Little Chance to Retrieve Lost Fortunes of War.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Feb. 22, 3 a. m.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Telegraph states that Admiral Kamimura and his squadron are in the vicinity of the Indian ocean, and the correspondent believes that important naval events are impending.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 22, 2 a. m.—Intimations of approaching peace in the far east, announced some time ago, received this morning further support from St. Petersburg. The information, which is ascribed to a "source enjoying high patronage," says not only has the question of peace been discussed by the czar, but the conditions on which Russia is prepared to make peace practically have been agreed upon. These are:

1. That Corea be placed under Japanese suzerainty.
2. That Port Arthur and Liaotung peninsula be ceded to Japan.
3. That Vladivostok be declared a neutral port on the open door system.
4. That the Chinese Eastern railway be placed under neutral international administration.
5. That Manchuria as far north as Harbin be restored as an integral part of the Chinese empire.

Problem as to Indemnity.

The difficulty lies in settling the question of indemnity, upon which it is known Japan will insist, but it is thought that the obstacle is not insuperable. Although it is possible Russia will risk another battle before coming to a definite decision, the most trustworthy opinion here is that in view of the Russian internal situation and the enormous difficulty of continuing the war, the peace terms outlined will be concluded if the question of indemnity can be arranged within a comparatively short time.

The Standard prints an interview with Viscount Hayashi, Japanese minister, who said he was not hopeful of immediate peace. He doubted if it was possible for Russia to make proposals while she was beaten, with the army south of Mukden and the Baltic fleet had not attempted to win mastery of the seas. The only reason that could be assigned for the possible collapse of the war party in Russia is the internal condition of the country, but this possibly is painted blacker than actually is the case.

Francis Joseph Urges Peace.

It is stated from other sources that the emperor of Austria for weeks privately has counseled the czar to negotiate for peace in order to save Russia from inevitable, crushing humiliation.

Comment in London follows the line of the alleged terms which will furnish the basis of real settlement, although they are not likely entirely to satisfy the Japanese, who it is believed will request in addition to indemnity the temporary occupation of Vladivostok as security of its payment, the restoration of the island of Saghalien, surrender of the Russian warships now in neutral ports. Moreover, it is pointed out that Russia's reported proposal to retain Manchuria north of Harbin conflicts with assurances given the United States and Great Britain.

According to the Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg dispatches the Siberian railway is giving way under the tremendous strain to which it recently has been subjected. The difficulty of carrying sufficient provisions for Gen. Kouropatkin's army is increasing, and the number of trains daily soon must be reduced.

CZAR BENT ON ENDING WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—Persistent reports declare that Emperor Nicholas not only has decided to convoke a representative body but that he also is bent on making peace. He is represented to have taken this decision chiefly on the advice of Emperor William. The conditions of peace which Russia can accept are freely discussed here.

Information reaches here that Gen. Kouropatkin is industriously preparing to try final conclusions with Field Marshal Oyama and that a decisive battle may be expected within a fortnight.

Capt. William B. Judson, U. S. A., and other foreign military attachés, have been asked to leave Vladivostok. It is probable that this action is in anticipation that operations will begin there as soon as spring comes.

According to latest reports Emperor Nicholas is greatly dissatisfied with the conduct of Gen. Gripenberg while he was in Manchuria, and that he has not only sustained Gen. Kouropatkin but has ordered Gen. Gripenberg to return to his post. It is gossip in court circles that Gen. Gripenberg's face was far from cheerful when he left the emperor's cabinet.

It is declared here on high authority that the army will resent any plan aimed at Kouropatkin, who is styled in military circles the only real leader which the war has produced.

MISTCHENKO TO RETURN.

MUKDEN, Feb. 21.—Lieut. Gen. Mistchenko, commander of the eastern Cossack brigade, whose wound in the leg, received during the attack on Sandepas last month, is almost healed, hopes to return to the front in two weeks.

It is reported that Gen. Mistchenko will receive command of an army corps, which it is believed on all sides here he merits, though it is felt that as commander of a corps he will have less opportunity for mobility and independent action, in which he excels. His adjutant, Capt. Hagandokoff, has arrived here from the extreme right and reports comparative quiet.

Blow Up Railroad.

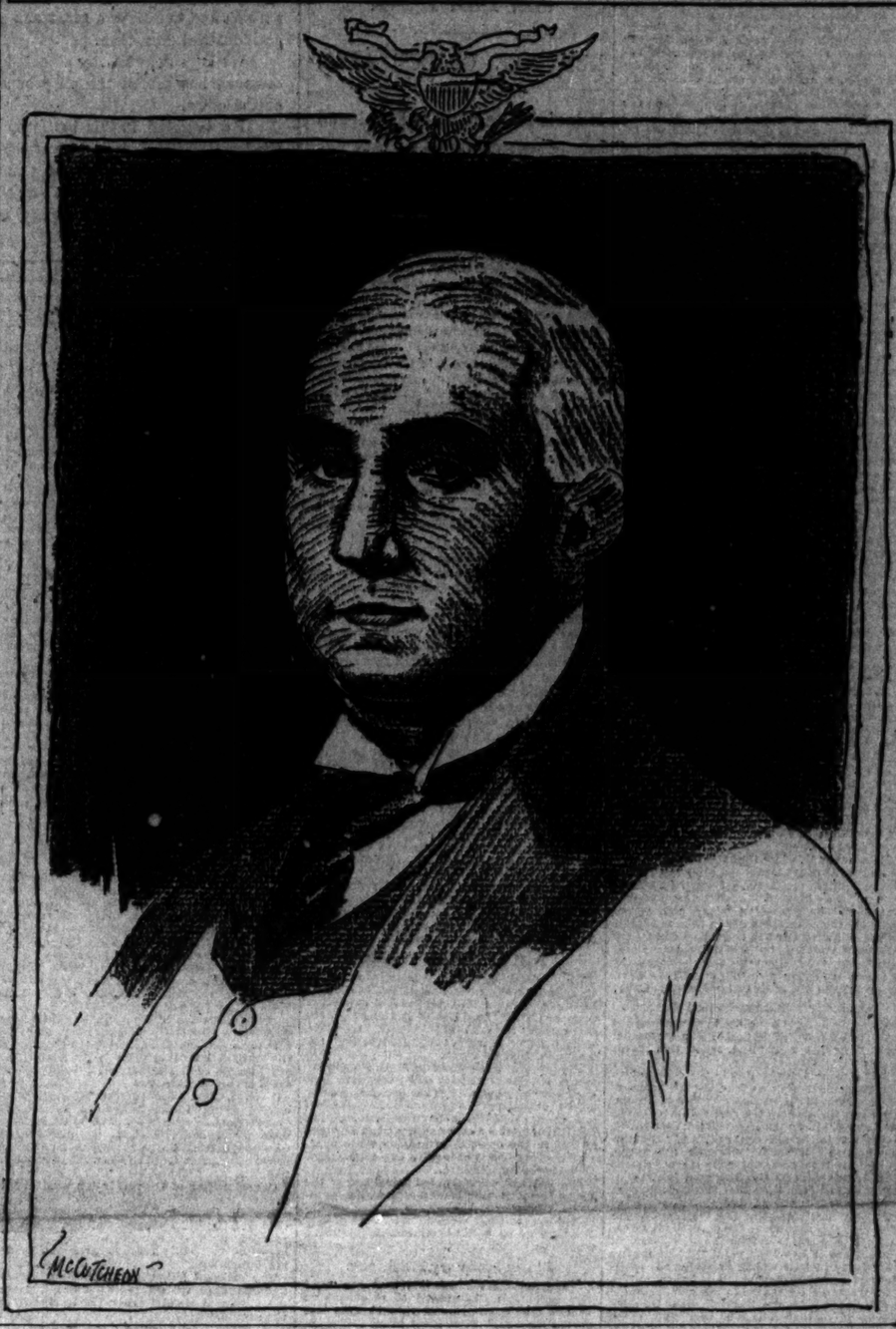
Mistchenko says his division during the last raid blew up the railroad in six places.

"On Jan. 27," the general went on, "I saw for the first time a real panic among the Japanese. When we penetrated into the village of Saerpou and captured 200 men, the remainder fled in hot haste to the next village, where they were strongly reinforced. The Cossacks who followed up the Japanese were received with volleys.

"I was standing in a square and called up

(Continued on page 5, column 2.)

AS HE WOULD HAVE LOOKED IN MODERN GARB.



FINANCE SCANDAL IS NEAR.

Insurance Man Declares Gigantic Revelations Will Come.

ALL WAIT ON MAN'S DEATH.

Fight in Equitable Not Yet Over, Alexander Being Busy.

New York, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The biggest sensation the insurance world ever has known is brewing, and in time will be public property, according to the statement of Moore Sanborn, general manager of the Security Trust and Life Insurance company of New York.

"The sensation will follow the death of a man whose name I will not mention," said Sanborn. "It will come out in due time, and will be the biggest revelation the insurance world ever has seen."

The statement was made Monday night at the banquet of the New England Women's Underwriters' association, held at the Parker house, Boston. Mr. Sanborn was responding to the toast, "Home Missionaries," when he made the declaration of the impending sensation. Gathered about the board were many prominent insurance men and women, among them John Dolph, president of the National Association of Underwriters, and Louis L. Hopkins, president of the Boston Life Underwriters' association.

Banker Said to Be Involved.

At the offices of the Security Trust and Life company it was said Sanborn had not returned to the city. One of the officers of the company when told of the general tenor of Sanborn's remarks, said:

"I have no idea as to what Mr. Sanborn refers, unless it be the cordial relations existing between a prominent Wall street banking house and a rival of the Equitable Life Assurance society. The well known financier is a partner in a banking house and an officer of the insurance company.

"It is an open secret in the insurance world that when this banking house wishes to make a large loan for stock underwriting or similar purposes it gets it from this insurance company through the officer who is one of the partners in its own firm. Technically there is nothing improper in these transactions.

"If the collateral offered by the banking house for loans depreciates in value the bankers have put up cash to make the difference good, so the policy holders are protected. Nevertheless, this often has caused comment among insurance men."

Equitable Fight Not Finished.

The statement of Sanborn comes hot upon the recent fight for control of the Equitable, and that the fight in the Equitable by no means is finished was brought to light today by the issuance of a circular to the agency force by President James W. Alexander.

The circular declares to the agents in so many words that in the recent battle the Alexander forces won and that the victory is of the greatest interest to the agency force. The circular says:

"To the Agency Force of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States:

"Gentlemen: It is well for you to know the many rumors published in the newspapers about the recent Equitable controversy are incorrect. These rumors are the natural result of the publicity which occurred, contrary to my wishes and my best efforts, in a matter which is of such great interest to so many different people.

Calls Mutualization Victory.

"The most important fact, one which is of the greatest interest to the agency force, is that at its meeting on Thursday last the board of directors unanimously adopted the following resolutions."

Here the circular gives the text of the resolutions providing for the mutualization of the company and the appointing of a committee to draft the plan. The circular then continues:

"This committee will proceed with all reasonable expedition to solve the legal and practical questions involved in this great change. The present movement has been for the purpose of preserving through all future time the strength and prosperity of the society by putting the voting power for directors where it belongs—namely: in the beneficial owners of the company—the policy holders.

"The mutualization of the society removes one great obstacle in the way of your constant progress, and should give a tremendous impulse to business. I congratulate you on your present situation. Faithfully yours,

"JAMES W. ALEXANDER, President."

Friends of James Hazen Hyde, when shown the circular, were wrathy over it. Hyde would say nothing about the circular.

Federal Supervision Urged.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 21.—At the annual dinner of the Boston Life Underwriters' association tonight James M. Beck, former assistant United States attorney general, spoke on "The Federal Supervision of Insurance."

"The interest of 17,000,000 policy holders must not forever be subjected to the arbitrary caprice of state officials," he said. "Many of these are excellent, but others with narrow and unfair ideas as to the nature of insurance, rival each other in burdening insurance companies, and, therefore, their policy holders, with restrictions so arbitrary and despotic as to shock the natural sense of justice."

BOY OF 17 WEDS WOMAN OF 23.

Groom Is W. Lamb McDougall, Son of Wealthy Buffalo Banker—Ceremony Performed in Chicago.

A 17 year old schoolboy and a young woman of 23 traveled from Buffalo to Chicago to get married yesterday. The youthful groom was W. Lamb McDougall and the bride was Miss M. Horton Colt of Lancaster, N. Y.

McDougall is the son of Elliott C. McDougall, a bank president and one of the leading financiers of Buffalo. His marriage was a surprise to his parents.

"Yes, W. Lamb McDougall is my son," the elder McDougall said last night. "I know about the marriage. It is a private matter and I don't care to say anything about it, at least tonight."

The bride and groom could not be located in Chicago last night.

GIRL CHUMS ATTEMPT TO DIE.

Two Duluth Young Women Drink Poison on Street and Fall at Door of One's Home.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 21.—Lizzie La Flax and Eunice Waldroff, young women chums, attempted suicide today by drinking poison while walking along the street. They were found on the steps of the La Flax girl's home unconscious.

COAL COMBINE MUST STOP.

Supreme Court Ruling Today Will End "Industry" of Cornering.

COMPANIES MUST PAY FINES.

Decision of Cook County Circuit Tribunal Is Affirmed.

The Illinois coal combine is scheduled for a shock today. The state Supreme court is to hand down a decision that will stop the "industry" of cornering coal. Artificial famines, thus created, will be rarer in the future.

The decision of the Supreme court will affirm the finding the Circuit court of Cook county on June 12, 1903, fining seventeen leading local coal companies and dealers and holding them guilty of conspiracy to fix prices and restrain trade. Their trial was sensational, coming at the close of the coal famine of the winter of 1902-'03 and was essentially a "trust" prosecution.

Fines Imposed on Corporations.

Fines were imposed by the Cook county Circuit court on the corporate members of the Illinois Soft Coal association and on the officers and directors of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of Illinois and Wisconsin. Judge Oliver H. Horton gave the decision. The "Bogle combine," the companies centered in the Crescent Coal and Mining company, of which Walter S. Bogle is head, escaped for want of jurisdiction, although Judge Chetlain declared the Sherman law had been violated flagrantly by it.

The Chicago courts fined the soft coal members $500 each and the retailers $100. The members of the soft coal association affected, and who, by the coming decision of the upper court, will have to pay up, were as follows:

The Chicago, Wilmington and Vermilion Coal company.
The Big Four Wilmington Coal company.
The Gardner-Wilmington Coal company.
The Wilmington Coal Mining company.
The Murphy-Keenan Coal company.
The La Salle County Carbon Coal company.
The Bell-Zeller company.
The Cardiff Coal company.
The Star Coal company.
The Braceville Coal company.
The Acme Coal company.
The Illinois Third Vein Coal company.
The Wenona Coal company.
The Devils Coal company.
The Spring Valley Coal company.
The Marquette Third Vein Coal company.
The Oglesby Coal company.

"Moral" of the Decision.

The "moral" of the decision expected today is made clear when the dire situation of two years ago is recalled. In the months before the conviction of the coal men the anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania shut off the supply of that class of fuel and soft coal was the only alternative. As the winter advanced and the want of the hard coal became more of a hardship the price of soft coal began to mount. Plants were shut down for lack of fuel and there was much suffering among the poor.

It is supposed that a repetition of such a situation is prevented by the anti-trust decision coming today.

FINAL ATTACK ON PACKERS BEGINS.

Special Federal Grand Jury Called to Hear Evidence in Chicago Against Beef Trust.

WITNESSES NUMBER 185.

Government Attorneys Plan to Prove Violations of Sherman Law, Not Injunction.

The beef trust is one step nearer its fate.

The United States authorities, acting on orders from Washington, called yesterday for a special grand jury, before which evidence will be laid to prove criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Indictments of the heads of the great packing houses are expected to follow.

Simultaneously in fifteen cities Deputy United States marshals served subpœnas on the clerks and managers in the employ of the various packing firms to appear before a grand jury in Chicago on March 20. In all 185 summons were served, 130 of them in Chicago. None of the heads of the corporations was served, as the evidence to be given will bear against them.

Result of Thorough Investigation.

This latest move of the federal authorities is the result of an eight months' investigation by secret service men into the conduct of the business of the packers since being placed under the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup on May 10, 1902. This injunction was recently sustained by the United States Supreme court, and, as forecasted by THE TRIBUNE'S Washington correspondent on Feb. 17, action has been inevitable since the announcement of that highest court's opinion.

It is charged that the injunction has been violated, but instead of visiting the trust with the wrath of the court, it has been decided to prosecute directly for criminal violation of the law. The Supreme court decision gives the government full power to act.

What John S. Miller Says.

"No such thorough and searching investigation by the national government into the private business or affairs of any persons or corporations or dealers has ever before been made or attempted; and no manufacturers or dealers could have given a fuller opportunity for making it complete. The results of that investigation are now in the hands of the government."

The foregoing statement was made last night by John S. Miller, general counsel for the packing firms, in discussing the action of the authorities.

"The government already has carried on for some months the fullest investigation of the books and business of the packers," Mr. Miller continued. "For that purpose the commissioner of corporations, Mr. Garfield, and his assistants have had the freest access to the sources of information which could be extended to them, and such agents have been in and through every department of the business of each company and firm.

"If this investigation does not entirely satisfy the representatives of the government that we, in every way that is possible, are observing the requirements of this drastic injunction, we have no word of opposition to offer to any further full and fair inquiry into the actual facts, even by means of the secret and ex parte hearing in the grand jury room.

Anxious for "Square Deal."

"When that has been done, however, we sincerely trust that we may look for and receive the 'square deal' which is promised to every one, and, as the facts justify it, we may be relieved from misrepresentation and unjust suspicion.

"The packers and their counsel have no information as to the purposes of the government in the movement now going on. We know no more about that than the public knows, and are left to draw such inferences as every one may draw. From the great number and character of the witnesses subpœnaed it may be the purpose is to exhaust all other means which are left unexhausted to ascertain if, in the conduct of their business, these dealers have violated Judge Grosscup's injunction.

"We have no fear of the actual facts and the whole truth as to all that, or of the results of any accurate or fair investigation of them. I have kept in touch with my clients since this injunction was issued in 1902, and I have been assured that they in good faith have observed it. They have also taken great pains that all their employés were made fully acquainted with its provisions and positively instructed to observe it in every respect."

Points Involved in Inquiry.

United States District Attorney S. H. Bethea said he could not discuss the possible action of the grand jury, nor what subjects it would investigate. It is said that the matter of refrigerator car rates, which was opened up at the hearing of the interstate commerce commission in October, when several men refused to testify, may be taken up. In addition, the methods of the packers in arranging prices and dividing territory will be made clear.

The panel for the grand jury will be drawn from 300 names from the northern district of Illinois. The men will be average business men and artisans. Twenty-three probably will be selected the latter part of the week, to report on March 20. The subpœnas are returnable at different times, not later than March 21. Federal Jury Commissioner John W. Arnold held a long consultation with Clerk McMillan in the morning over the venire.

Who the Defendants Are.

Following is the official record in Washington of the defendants in the beef trust case who were enjoined by Judge Grosscup and against whom—individuals and corporations—indictments are to be sought by the federal authorities:

CORPORATIONS.

Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Hammond Packing Co., Armour & Co., Armour Packing Co., The G. H. Hammond Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.

INDIVIDUALS.

Nelson Morris, Edward Morris, Ira N. Morris, J. Ogden Armour, Patrick A. Valentine, Calvin M. Favorite, Arthur Meeker, Thomas J. Connors, Charles F. Langdon, Michael Cudahy, Edward A. Cudahy, Patrick Cudahy, Albert F. Borchert, Lawrence A. Carton, D. Edwin Hartwell, Jesse P. Lyman, Frank H. Vogel, Louis Piszlaer, William Russell, Albert H. Veeder, Henry Veeder, Edward C. Swift, Ferdinand Sulzberger, W. H. Noyes.

Mr. Lyman and Mr. Vogel have withdrawn from the National Packing company since the injunction was granted and have been

summoned as witnesses. They, therefore, will not be made the subjects of indictments.

The manner of the serving of the subpœnas on witnesses was picturesque. When the deputy marshals arrived at the stockyards at noon, laden with sheaves of subpœnas, their appearance in the offices of the packing companies caused considerable commotion. It is doubtful if even the strike last summer disturbed the even tenor of operations more than did the service of the writs.

It was declared by one who is in the confidence of the packers that the latter in some manner had been given advance information of the proposed service of process, but it came so late that nothing could be done to prevent the deputies from "getting in their deadly work."

The fact that advance information had been received was borne out in the afternoon by Mr. Miller, who is general attorney for the packers. According to Mr. Miller the twenty-five subpœnas which were sent to New York for service were served prematurely on Monday afternoon, although strict orders had been given that service should be simultaneous in all of the fifteen cities. The news was received Monday night by Mr. Miller. At the office of the United States district attorney it was denied that service had been premature in New York.

Department Heads Are Summoned.

Deputies Reighelmer, Griffith, Middleton and Bach, who had served the subpœnas in the stockyards, were the first to make return to Marshal Ames. They said they had been accorded every courtesy, although a few of those for whom summonses had been issued were not to be found. At the stockyards the heads of departments and particularly those connected with the purchasing or stock buying departments were especially favored. These, it is said, will be the most productive witnesses in the grand jury inquiry.

In most cases the identity of the "favored" ones could not be ascertained definitely, partly for the reason that they are to be witnesses at an ex parte hearing and also because the packing companies themselves were not desirous of allowing the names to be made public. A few of those made defendants in Judge Grosscup's injunction are wanted as witnesses. Among these were Samuel McRoberts, assistant treasurer of Armour & Co., who received a call from a deputy marshal in his office downtown, and T. J. Connors, general superintendent of the company. Several others in the downtown office were summoned.

The former president of the National Packing company, Mr. Lyman, was met by a deputy as he was about to leave for a trip to California, and notified to appear before the grand jury on March 20. He said he would be here and see the matter through.

W. H. Frederick, head of the railroad department of Swift & Co., and W. H. Jones, car line manager, were among those found and subpœnaed at the yards office of the company. Nearly a score of clerks in the railroad department were subpœnaed also, indicating that the charge of freight discriminations and rebating will not be neglected in the general roundup. A. H. Veeder, general counsel for the Swift company, returned late in the afternoon from New Orleans to hear the news. His brother, Henry Veeder, was summoned.

Hurried Conference Is Held.

After the deputies had made their rounds at the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger company's plant west of the yards, a hurried consultation was held in the office of M. J. Sulzberger, vice president and manager of the Chicago branch. The conference lasted about two hours and was attended by more than a score of office employés, including Supt. Robinson, who, it is said, has been summoned.

Little attention was paid to the Libby, McNeill & Libby company, as it is controlled directly by the Swifts. No deputies were seen around the Hammond company's plant, and it is doubtful if many of the employés will be required to testify.

In the offices of each packing company affected by the coming inquiry, lists were made containing the names of those who have been served with subpœnas. These lists, it is said, will be forwarded to Attorney Miller, to whom has been given entire charge of the packers' defense.

Imprisonment, Fine, or Both.

The penalty for violation of the Sherman law is a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, for each violation. For violation of a federal injunction the penalty is punishment by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Great secrecy is being maintained around the government offices concerning the subpœnas. The marshals claim to have special instructions from Washington to give out no information. The cities in which subpœnas were served beside Chicago are Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, South St. Paul, Hoboken, N. J., Pittsburg, Buffalo, Fort Worth, Tex.; Sioux City, Milwaukee, and New Orleans.

Roosevelt Struck First Blow.

President Roosevelt struck the first blow which started the trouble for the beef trust, now rapidly culminating. He directed the prosecution for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law in making combination in restraint of trade. After a conference between the president and Attorney General Knox, United States District Attorney Bethea was directed by the department of justice to draw up a petition to the United States Circuit court for the Northern district of Illinois for an injunction restraining the beef trust from "depressing the price of cattle on the hoof, dividing territory for the sale of the finished product, controlling the price of dressed beef and other products," and a number of other things.

This bill of complaint was presented before Judge Grosscup on May 10, 1902, and ten days later he granted a temporary injunction.

Text of Government's Charges.

In order to give a clearer idea of the nature of the violations of law laid at the doors of the packers, the full text of the charges made by the government at that time is reproduced, as follows:

1. That the packers restrain each other from competition in the live stock market, and by combination and conspiracy among themselves, thereby fix and regulate by fraudulent and perfunctory bids the prices of stock on the hoof to their own advantage and to the loss of the stockmen.
2. That by manipulating the prices of live stock without regard for the law of supply and demand the defendants have curbed the shipments of stock to the markets, and by further manipulation obtained such live stock at prices much less than it would bring if such combination and conspiracy were not in existence.
3. That by combination and conspiracy the defendants, or their agents, have raised, lowered, fixed, and maintained uniform prices arbitrarily obntrary to law, which prices are made in secret meetings of the defendants and their agents, made known to agents by letters in code, and maintained among themselves by fixed penalties for violation of agreement. And, further, that monopoly of the business is carried on by the giving of credits to certain dealers and the maintenance of a "blacklist" against delinquents.
4. That the defendants or their agents have maintained uniform rates of cartage for the delivery of their sales to dealers, although such charges are not customary in trade or commerce, thereby preventing the purchase of meats by those who are unwilling to pay more than the price of the meats, without additional charge, all of which is in restraint of trade and commerce.
5. That the defendants have been guilty of conspiracy to create a monopoly in securing rebates from railroads, in violation of the published rates as required by the interstate commerce law, the whole design to throttle competition.
6. That the defendants have been for years in conspiracy with the railroads to obtain a monopoly of the supply and distribution of fresh meats throughout the United States and foreign countries, thereby imposing abnormal, unreasonable, and arbitrary regulations for the conduct of their own and each other's business, affecting the same from the shipments of the live stock from the plains, to the final distribution of the meats to the consumer, all to the manifest injury of the people of the United States and in defiance of the law.

Meredith Affidavit in Evidence.

Accompanying the government's bill were affidavits from twenty persons, all of whom had been employed at one time by members of the trust. The most important of these was the affidavit of D. W. Meredith, a former employé of Armour & Co. and also of Swift & Co.

Meredith gave details of alleged meetings of the packers' eastern agents to regulate prices, apportion territory, and take other steps to prevent unprofitable competition. Meredith further charged that to force up prices the shipment of cattle to the east was checked at different times. The former employé also gave details of an alleged blacklist maintained by the packers, declaring that when a company was fined for violation of an agreement between the packers the employé at fault was compelled to pay the fine or be discharged. Once discharged the employé found it impossible to secure employment from any of the combine.

"Big Six" Managers Accused.

Among those who were charged in the Meredith affidavit with being the actual offenders were the general managers for all the "big six" companies, who, he said, "were accustomed to meet once a week for the purpose of reconciling the differences between the companies regarding the violation of the alleged agreement and to consider the prices for the ensuing week."

The defendant beef trust demurred to the petition presented by the government, but on April 4, 1903, Judge Grosscup made the injunction permanent. The attorneys for the packers appealed the case to the United States Supreme court, the specification of errors being so numerous and frivolous that Attorney General Moody in his argument took occasion to ridicule them.

Early in January the case was argued. After considering the case three weeks the Supreme court handed down an opinion sustaining the action of Judge Grosscup in issuing the injunction.

Congress Takes a Hand.

Long before this stage of the proceedings was reached charges were made in Chicago, Kansas City, and many other places throughout the country that the beef trust was ignoring the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup. The suspicion that this was true was well founded, and so strong was the demand for an investigation to determine the facts that Representative Martin of South Dakota introduced in congress a resolution directing the secretary of commerce and labor to conduct an investigation. This investigation was to determine whether or not the beef trust was disobeying the injunction as alleged.

The resolution was adopted and the investigation had been in progress about one year, when the agents of the department of commerce and labor came into the possession of evidence which showed conclusively that the injunction was being violated. From time to time the attorney general was advised of the progress of the investigation, and so much evidence was found that it was decided by the department of justice to conduct one on its own account.

Convincing Evidence Found.

Agents of that department also found "conclusive evidence that the beef trust was flagrantly, persistently, and willfully ignoring the injunction of the United States Circuit court affirmed by the United States Supreme court." This evidence was such that the attorney general decided again to prosecute the beef trust.

This new prosecution will not be for contempt of court for ignoring the injunction, but the owners of the packing houses will be indicted by the federal grand jury and will be required to go into court and offer defense to the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

It is under this law that the former prosecution was brought. By pursuing the course decided upon the federal court in Chicago will go into the merits of the case and evidence will be presented which will show, not only the operations of the beef trust and how the law relating to interstate commerce has been violated, but will delve deeply and will bring into the light of day the details of rebating and rate discrimination that have attended the violation of the anti-trust law.

Grosscup's Statement of Case.

Recently Judge Grosscup, in discussing the decision of the United States Supreme court sustaining his injunction, made this statement:

"The principal question in the case before the Supreme court was whether the business of the stockyards, which consists of buying live stock throughout the various states of the west, and, after manufacturing it into meat, sending it to the different states of the country and to Europe, is interstate commerce, so that it would be subject to the provisions and regulations of the Sherman law.

"It will be seen then that the Circuit court took advanced ground and that the ground has been sustained by the Supreme court. The real significance of the case, to my mind, though, relates to national incorporation. Heretofore it has been said, that no matter how large or how widely extended the products of a manufactory were, if the manufactory itself were situated in one state it would not come within the body of what is called interstate commerce, and, therefore, could not be incorporated or regulated by an act of the government.

"That argument is now at an end. If the manufacture and sale in other states of a given product is interstate commerce, as the Supreme court decision says it is, it is amenable to national legislation, and the instrumentality that produces it can be incorporated by the nation. That is a long step in advance."

ACTION IN OTHER BIG CITIES.

Pittsburg Packing House Men Said to Have Started on "Vacations"—Philadelphia Promises Evidence.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—There was commotion among the employés of the local distributing agencies of the Chicago beef packers here today when word was received subpœnas had been issued summoning them to Chicago to testify before a federal grand jury.

It is whispered telegrams were received by a number of employés here who occupy responsible positions to decide quickly to take a trip to some remote health resort, even if they have to take a sea voyage, to get out of the reach of the subpœna servers of Judge Grosscup's court, and there were some hasty departures, it is said, to Quebec and Montreal.

Subpœnas Reach Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Word reached this city late this afternoon of the action of ordering subpœnas for witnesses against members of the beef trust.

Philadelphia was the scene of a bitter war between the independents and the trust and George J. Roesch, one of the largest independent packers here, stated tonight that as soon as the scope of the present prosecution was positively known the local independents would furnish much valuable testimony.

Two Subpœnaed in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Parker A. Jacobson, manager of thte Armour Packing company's St. Paul interests, and John A. Bangs, manager for the Swift Packing company, were subpœnaed today to appear in Chicago on April 24 to testify in the beef trust investigation.

Three weeks ago orders were received from Washington by Capt. Lawrence of the secret service here, instructing him to put every available man to work on an immediate and thorough investigation of the beef trust's ramifications in this territory. The instructions were obeyed, and last week full reports of local conditions were forwarded to Washington. It is asserted information was secured concerning the methods of the trust in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and vicinity, which will be of immense value in the grand jury inquiry.

Witnesses from Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Michael R. Murphy, manager of the Cudahy Packing company, and C. K. Urquahart, manager of the Omaha Packing company, were served with subpœnas this afternoon to appear before the federal grand jury in Chicago. R. C. Howe, manager of Armour & Co., has been out of the city since Sunday. It is known he is wanted. In addition to the managers of the plants at South Omaha, subpœnas were served on E. T. Welsh, manager of the Omaha branch of the Hammond Packing company; Fred J. Shorter, manager of the Omaha branch of Swift & Co.; Robert Budate of Armour & Co.; William Callis, shipping clerk for the Cudahy Packing company in the Omaha office, and Charles Body, bookkeeper, and Erick Equidist, salesman of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's Omaha office. United States Marshal Mathews also has subpœnas for about ten shipping clerks in South Omaha plants.

Served Monday in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Four men connected with the Kansas City packing houses were subpœnaed yesterday to appear before the special federal grand jury at Chicago. The federal officers who served the papers refused to disclose the names of the witnesses wanted, but it is known one of them is James Morrow, head of the purchasing and price department of the Armour Packing company.

OIL TRUST HIT FROM ALL SIDES.

Kansas Protests to the Nation Against Renewal of Indian Land Leases.

RED MEN OBJECT ALSO.

Illinois Takes Hand in Fight, and Texas Calls for an Inquiry There.

DAY'S WORK AGAINST OIL TRUST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indians protested at renewal of leases on oil lands in Oklahoma; charged that trust controls property and pays too little royalty.

OKLAHOMA—Lower house passed resolution asking president to investigate oil leases covering Indian lands and declared to be owned by trust.

KANSAS—Legislature received bill providing for appointment of committee to investigate Standard Oil and other trusts; Oil Producers' association belligerent.

OHIO—Frank S. Monnet, former attorney general of state, was employed by independent oil men of Kansas to fight the trust there; will leave today.

ILLINOIS—House passed resolution indorsing Kansas' action and providing for committee to investigate Standard Oil company's work in Illinois.

TEXAS—Every independent oil producer in state signed petition asking for federal inquiry into Standard Oil operations against them.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Osage Indians, much of whose lands the Standard Oil company is declared to have under leases, joined today in the fight against the trust.

The matter of extending these leases for ten years was discussed by the president and cabinet today, and the proposed investigation of the trust also was considered.

A new turn was given to the fight of Kansas against the Standard Oil combination by officers of the state legislature telegraphing to President Roosevelt, and Speaker Cannon, and other members of the house, protesting against the renewal of the Foster lease. The lease now is controlled by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company, and embraces some 1,000,000 acres of land in the Osage Indian reservation.

After these protests and conferences the statement was authorized that the administration will stand by the limited extension of leases contained in the senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

Indians Make a Protest.

The objections of the Indians were proclaimed in a statement issued by William T. Leahy, a member of the council of the Osage tribe in Oklahoma. Leahy is one of ten Indians who came to Washington to secure, among other things, adequate royalty for leases on the oil lands.

The original lease given to E. B. Foster for ten years, the statement says, was approved contrary to the wishes of the Indians. Leahy asks that the president order an investigation and says the Indians have been obliged to fight their battle alone and have been unable to secure the consent to employ assistance, which can be done only with the approval of the interior department.

The Indians were treated fairly before the house committee on Indian affairs, the statement recites, but the senate committee declined to give their delegation a hearing, saying they could make their statement to the secretary of the interior.

Blame Secretary Hitchcock.

"The secretary of the interior," continues the statement, "assumed to represent us before that committee at that hearing and stated he would be in favor of renewing the lease on 480,000 acres of the territory on terms similar to those of the original lease—that is, with a royalty of 10 per cent to the Indians."

It is added that 680,000 acres cover the entire oil district of the territory owned by the tribe, and are all the oil company desires. The document takes issue with a statement attributed to the secretary of the interior that the Indians consented to such a compromise. The original lease, it is stated, covered 1,500,000 acres.

"We relied upon the support of the department before congress," says Leahy, "because we have been led to believe the entire administration unalterably was opposed to the renewal of the lease, and we feel the Osage Indians have been dealt with unfairly and unjustly in the granting of a new lease on our oil lands without our consent or a provision for a greater royalty than we now receive.

Greater Royalty the Demand.

"We have understood that the Indian Territory Illuminating company is willing to pay us a greater royalty if we would consent to the renewal of the lease, but the statement of the secretary of the interior before the committee on Indian affairs was to the effect that the royalty now paid—that is, one-tenth of that produced—was enough."

The statement then says that what was said by the secretary before the committee cannot be reconciled with the statement in which he spoke of the original lease as an "unheard of monopoly" and a "public scandal."

"But right in the face of that statement," adds the Indian leader, "he sanctions the renewal of the lease on 680,000 acres, or practically the entire oil district of the Osage nation, under exactly the similar terms of the original lease."

Roosevelt Approves New Leases.

President Roosevelt and the cabinet decided at their meeting today that it would be unjust to some of the lessees not to extend their rights to oil under the Indian lands.

Both the president and Secretary Hitchcock have received letters and in telegrams protests against the extension of the leases because it is urged the oil rights practically are controlled by the trust. Many of these protests have come from Kansas, one being received today by the president from the Kansas legislature.

Hitchcock Makes Defense.

Secretary Hitchcock told the cabinet it was not true the 680,000 acres agreed upon under the proposed renewal included all of the oil lands in the Osage reservation. He said it was likely all of the lands contained oil.

In the discussion of the proposed investigation of the operations of the oil trust in the Kansas field no definite conclusions, further than those already announced, were reached. If the facts developed by the inquiry should warrant action by the government it is certain the matter will be brought by the president to the attention of the department of justice.

Talks on Kansas Objections.

Senator Long conferred with the president in regard to the protest of the Kansas legislature against the renewal of the blanket lease of 1,500,000 acres of oil lands of the Osage Indian reservation. The protest alleged that under the lease the lands were held by the Standard Oil company through a subsidiary company.

Under the lease approved by the administration there will be no extension of the lease covering 820,000 acres of oil fields that remain undeveloped. Under the renewal the lease will contain all of the conditions of the original transaction except that after March 16, 1906, the royalty to be paid on gas shall be $100 a year on each gas well instead of $50.

Senator Long said he believes the producing company which holds the present lease has no connection with the Standard Oil company, and the president and Secretary Hitchcock share this view.

Oklahoma Attacks the Lease.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 21.—By a vote of 15 to 10 the lower house of the legislature tonight passed a joint resolution asking President Roosevelt to investigate the blanket lease of the oil lands of the Osage nation, a part of Oklahoma, held by the Indian Territory Oil Illuminating company, commonly believed, as the resolution states, to be a representative of the Standard Oil company. It is expected the resolution will pass the upper house tomorrow.

The perpetuation of the Osage lease, it is asserted, will injure the commercial interests of Oklahoma, as well as the Osage Indian tribe. The reduction of the lease from 1,500,000 acres to 680,000 by the senate committee is condemned as a subterfuge, as it is stated it includes all the actual oil and gas lands of the reservation.

The president is asked to investigate the conditions under which the original lease was approved, whether the lessees have complied with their contract, and whether or not the Standard Oil company is the actual owner of the lease.

Takes Steps for Investigation.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—A bill providing for the investigation of the Standard Oil company and other corporations which are oppressive in this state was introduced in the senate today by P. Dumont Smith. It is as follows:

Whereas, A memorial has been presented to the president, and by the president to James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, for investigation, charging the Standard Oil company with unfair competition and unlawful combinations in Kansas; and

Whereas, It is publicly charged all over the state in the newspapers not only that the Standard Oil company but the beef trust, the grain trust, the implement trust, the lumber trust, and other combinations hurtful to fair competition are practicing piracy upon the public; and

Whereas, The people of the country have risen in righteous indignation and are demanding legislation that will prevent and punish monopolistic combinations; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the senate, the house concurring therein, That a committee of one senator and two representatives be appointed by the legislature—the senator by the president of the senate and the representatives by the speaker of the house—for the purpose of investigating all such charges and recommending remedial legislation; and

Resolved, That this committee shall have a stenographer and sergeant at arms, and it shall have power to summon witnesses and send for books and papers; and

Resolved, That after the committee shall have organized by electing one of its members to be chairman and one to be clerk and appointing a stenographer and a sergeant at arms, after the adjournment of the legislature, it shall appoint times for its sessions; and

Resolved, That upon the conclusion of its inquiries, which shall be before Jan. 1, 1906, the committee shall make a summary of the evidence taken by it and prepare its recommendations, which shall be filed with the governor and given to the newspapers for publication before March 1, 1906.

Consideration of the resolution was set for tomorrow.

The Oil Producers' association announces that the fight on the Standard will not be relaxed, no matter what may be the outcome of the state refinery plan and pending legislation.

The railroad bill, which both the railroads and Standard Oil company are fighting, has been made a special order for tomorrow in the senate.

Attorney to Fight the Trust.

Bucyrus, O., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Frank S. Monnet, former attorney general of Ohio, has been employed by the independent oil men of Kansas to assist in their fight against the Standard Oil company in that state. He will leave tomorrow for Kansas.

Mr. Monnet today said his plan was to begin work on Friday. He will take up the power of the courts to enforce the laws passed by the Kansas legislature, and will assist in preparing pleadings in the various cases. He has an extensive knowledge of Standard Oil methods. Another part of his plan will be to oppose the renewal of leases for oil lands in Indian reservations.

"The present action of Kansas, Texas, and Wisconsin, backed by the national government," said Mr. Monnet, "is the most vulnerable blow ever struck against the Standard Oil company. The proceedings thus far are almost identical with those instituted in my term as attorney general. Those measures I instituted three different times, and each time they never got beyond the committee. I see in this concerted attack on the Standard the handwriting on the wall. If pushed to a finish it will be the death to the world's greatest trust and will so weaken the lesser evils of a like nature that trust legislation and trust evils will be much simplified."

Illinois Offers Kansas Loan.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The house today passed the democratic joint resolution indorsing the Kansas fight against the Standard Oil and providing for a committee to investigate the laying of pipe lines across Illinois. The republicans first endeavored to make the measure ridiculous by passing a choice resolution introduced by Representative Allen.

Allen used up all the formidable and high soaring adjectives in the English language in his description of the valor of Kansas and the depravity of Standard Oil. He referred to all the patriotic heroes of Illinois and Kansas and called upon their shades to return to earth and help in the fight. The resolution concluded with a dazzling flight of rhetoric and a provision for an appropriation of $100,000 to be loaned or given to Kansas, without interest, to establish refineries.

It is provided, further, that the governor and other state auditors shall send Kansas money. Evidently they are to take it out of their own salaries, but anyway, by resolution and without a roll call, the house passed the joke.

Vote for Inquiry Unanimous.

Allen had been recognized while Representative McGoorty was on his feet with the democratic resolution asking for the appointment of the committee. Allen said he introduced his resolution "to test the temper of the house" and incidentally to pave the way for whatever the democrats might have to offer. After the McGoorty resolution had been read it was adopted by a unanimous vote and goes to the senate for concurrence.

Certain mischief making persons on the democratic side of the house are endeavoring to make the republican joke a boomerang and may put some proposition up to the republicans in a way which may embarrass them. This attempt will be based on the assumption that the republicans do not care particularly to be placed in the position of ridiculing the fight of Kansas and upholding the oil trust.

Texas Wants Federal Inquiry.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 21.—The strength of the fight against the Standard Oil company's methods in Texas is growing daily. Every independent producer in Texas today signed a petition which was forwarded to the Texas delegation in congress and to Commissioner Garfield asking for an immediate inquiry into the trust's operations in this state. It is declared the independents are being crowded out of the Texas fields by unfair means, which they are helpless to combat.

The fight in the legislature over the Decker pipe line and refinery bill is becoming spirited. Both houses now have their committees at work.

Judge Brooks of Louisiana, representing the Standard interests, and Senator Decker, author of the bill, had some hot passages in the senate judiciary committee, in which Judge Brooks accused Senator Decker of ignorance of the provisions of his own bill. Decker retorted vigorously.

Blow at Former Gov. Hogg.

Judge Brooks practically declared former Gov. Hogg was one of the men the Decker bill was aimed at. He said he, Gov. Hogg, Mr. Swayne, Capt. Fisher, and Mr. Cullinan had built the Texas company "Standard" pipe line from Spindle Top to Port Arthur when oil was bringing only 3 cents a barrel. It then went to 65 cents, he declared, but if it had dreamed such legislation as this would be passed, it never would have been built.

Questioning showed the price from Sour Lake, forty miles from Port Arthur, is 12 cents a barrel for piping oil, while from Humble, ninety miles, it will be 27 cents, and that the railways haul from Jennings, La., for 25 cents. Brooks explained the latter was an interstate rate and he did not believe they was any money in it for the roads.

"Graft" Charge Is Made.

One of the brisk passages between Senator Decker and Judge Brooks was as follows:

Senator Decker—You are in favor of a county attorney trying a citizen for his life, but not in favor of him trying a corporation for its wrongdoing.

Judge Brooks—No, I am not willing for a county attorney to have such a chance for graft as this bill of yours gives him. We want it to be left with the railroad commission, so we can get before the attorney general, where we can get a fair deal.

Representative Nyrick of Beaumont has prepared a compromise measure, which he hopes to have substituted for the Decker bill, but it is not believed the Decker advocates will make any material concessions. The bill is expected to come out of committee by Thursday or Friday for general discussion.

Corruption Charges Closed.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 21.—The majority report of the joint legislative investigating committee, which investigated charges of corruption by the Standard Oil company, was adopted by the house of delegates today.

The charges were contained in a letter of United States Marshal C. D. Elliott to John Worthington, a Standard Oil employé. The majority members found the letter was written by Elliott, and that the charges were untrue. The minority report states the alleged conspiracy was not investigated, and that the majority of the committee rejected testimony tending to prove the existence of a political plot. The minority report concludes:

"We further find that the speaker of the house of delegates was directly interested in the result of the legislation which was the principal subject of the inquiry and, being so interested, he resisted the passage of the bill; that the secretary of state participated in this resistance to the extent of procuring their recommittal; that it was represented to the said secretary of state by the speaker and others that if they were recommitted they would be defeated. The conduct of the speaker, in this behalf, is shown to have been most indiscreet, as is also that of the secretary of state."

"BUFFALO BILL" IS TO SUE IF GOULD REFUSES TO PAY.

Col. Cody Has Claim of $150,000 Against Former Actress for Theatrical Venture.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Unless Howard Gould settles a claim of $150,000 against his wife, formerly Katherine Clemmons, for a deficit in her theatrical starring venture, Col. W. F. Cody will institute a suit against the young millionaire to recover the amount.

"Buffalo Bill" aided the actress around twelve years ago. He did not figure as an "angel." It was a business proposition with him and he believed there was money in it, but the enterprise failed. He starred Miss Clemmons in England in 1892 in Sardou's "Theodora," "The Lady of Venice," and "Miss Doscott," and in the same plays in America during the season of 1893-'94. There was a shortage of $60,000, and Cody's contract with Miss Clemmons, he alleges, was that he was to stand a loss of $10,000 and above that amount she was to bear the loss.

"I do not believe it will come to a suit," said Cody today. "I think Gould will arrange an amicable settlement. The written contract is specific, and I am sure he will admit the justice of the claim. Had Miss Clemmons not made a worthy marriage I never would have called on her for the loss, but now she is amply able to make it good."

"VICTIM OF THE IROQUOIS" IS FOUND IN A HOSPITAL.

Detroit Man Locates Wife, Whom He Had Mourned for Year as Lost in Chicago Theater Fire.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Johnson Richards, 46 Macomb street, has found his wife, whom he believed a victim of the Iroquois theater fire in Chicago on Dec. 30, 1903, in Grace hospital, this city.

Richards and his wife were married in Chicago, but had quarreled and separated. He came to Detroit and she remained in Chicago. Her name appeared in the list of victims of the Iroquois horror, and in spite of their previous estrangement he mourned her death.

A few weeks ago a young woman who had known Mr. and Mrs. Richards in Chicago called him up on the telephone.

"Go to Grace hospital," was all she said.

Richards, bewildered by the strange message, hurried to the hospital, and found the wife. She had been ill for many weeks, but now is recovering.

Richards and his wife have been reconciled. He declines to reveal the mystery of her whereabouts for the last year.

TRADING STAMP PAPER FAILS.

Novel Plan of Detroit Publisher to Increase Circulation Does Not Meet Popular Favor.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 21.—The United States Daily suspended publication tonight after an existence of eleven weeks. It combined the trading stamp idea with the publication and circulation of a daily newspaper.

Editor Willis J. Abbott and Business Manager Marc M. Reynolds issued a statement stating that the trading stamp idea had proved a failure. The value of the property is said to be $150,000 and the liabilities $135,000 to $120,000, including $75,000 unpaid on machinery and equipment.

It is said the paper may reappear in a few days under new ownership and with the trading stamp idea eliminated.

Babies on Fire

With itching, burning, scaly humors speedily cured by Cuticura.

KANSAS, FIGHTING FOR FAIR PLAY, LEADS NEW WAR ON STANDARD OIL.

BY E. W. HOCH,
Governor of Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 21.—[Editor of the Chicago Tribune.]—The fight Kansas is making is a fight for fair play—a fight to restore competition and to relieve a great and growing industry from the grasp of an industrial despotism.

We hope to prove by actual demonstration that the Standard Oil company has robbed the oil producer on one hand and the consumer on the other.

By engaging in this battle as a state we hope, first, to encourage the location of independent refineries with the assurance that they will have the protection of the state; and, second, to enlist other states and the general government in a battle against monopolistic tyranny.

The proposed state refinery is simply a means to an end—not the end itself.

45 BODIES FOUND; 114 STILL BURIED

Hope That Any of Entombed Alabama Miners Will Survive Practically Gone.

ONE IS TAKEN OUT ALIVE.

He Will Die, However, and the Work of Rescue Is Retarded by Escaping Gas.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The recovery of forty-five bodies and one man barely alive from the Virginia mine today practically shattered the hope that any of the men entombed by the explosion on Monday will survive. There is no hope for the living man found.

The number caught in the shaft, it developed today, was 160 instead of 135, as at first supposed.

If the worst fears should be realized 100 families, numbering 300 children, will be left destitute.

The Birmingham Commercial club this afternoon inaugurated a movement to raise relief funds for the families of the victims.

The matter of burying the dead has become a serious problem, as there are not enough coffins in this part of the state to meet the demand, and undertakers have sent to far away cities for supplies.

Can't Tell Negro from White.

The corpses are so mangled that identification is almost impossible. In many instances it is impossible to ascertain whether the body is that of a negro or white man.

All day long at the mouth of the mine scores of women and children whose relatives were entombed watched and wept.

One of the most grewsome sights witnessed there was a man's head being carried out of the mine in a dinner basket. It was found in this position, and the flesh was almost entirely burned away from the skull. Legs, arms, and mangled trunks were brought out in succession.

After nightfall the entrance to the mine was converted into a chamber of horrors, the awfulness of which was intensified by the flickering of the lamps as the feeble rays fell upon the mangled and bleeding fragments of human flesh strewn about the entrance.

Many stout hearted men who had been assisting in the work of rescue were forced to give up the task, and numerous persons have fainted upon seeing the ghastly array of bodies.

Several women became hysterical; others fainted, and still others had to be placed in the hands of the attending surgeons, being completely prostrated by the terrible scenes. When bodies are identified a tag is placed on each and special ambulance wagons convey them to Bessemer.

Mine Boss Reed is confident that more than a hundred of the men in the mines were white and believes all perished. He knows the rooms in which each man was working and this information, in many cases, is the only means of identification, so horribly are the bodies disfigured.

The work of the diggers has been enthusiastic, but the excavating has been handicapped from the start from the gases which had collected in the stope. Union miners were on the scene from practically every mining camp within a radius of twenty-five miles of Virginia City to aid in the work of rescue.

Miners' Leader Loses Hope.

President Flynn of the Alabama mineworkers worked all last night with a pick and shovel at the mine, and other mine officials were among the leaders in the rescue work. President Flynn said tonight:

"I shall be surprised if a single person escapes alive. Ventilation is difficult, and if the men were not killed by the explosion they have been suffocated by the gases. The bodies so far rescued were in the main stope, and it will be several days before we can get to the rooms which branch off from it."

Coroner Paris and Chief State Mine Inspector Gray have undertaken a thorough investigation. That the explosion was caused by a "dry shot" is not denied. The day shift in going off duty had overcharged one of the shots and when the night shift exploded it the particles of gas and dust in the mine took fire, the fire spreading from room to room in the mine, with the result that a fearful explosion followed.

ATTACK ON NEGRO LEADER NEARLY RESULTS IN RIOT.

Preacher at New York Massmeeting Assails Booker T. Washington and Blacks There Made Loud Protest.

New York, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—New York negroes in Mount Olivet Baptist church tonight gave a reception to James H. Hayes, the negro suffrage agitator. It nearly ended in a riot.

The Rev. Charles S. Morris, the chairman, started the trouble. He said:

"I think Booker T. Washington is a coward. He yielded to disfranchisement. He went to the White house and put his legs under the same table with the president. You know the rest. The south despises Washington."

George E. Wibecan Jr., a leading negro republican, made a vehement reply and the audience cheered his defense of Washington until it worked itself into a frenzy. Two women fainted.

Hayes defended the president, and the committee in charge of the meeting will demand an explanation from Dr. Morris tomorrow.

LAST WARNING FOR "AUTOS."

Owners Who Do Not Secure Licenses and Numbers at Once Will Be Arrested.

Automobile owners who have not complied with the city ordinances because of the Hancey injunction, now dissolved by the Appellate court, will be notified today that unless they obtain the necessary license and number their machines at once they will be arrested. It is believed that there are only half a dozen owners in the city who have not complied with the law. Although there is no provision in the ordinance allowing physicians who use automobiles to exceed the speed limit in cases of emergency, a plan has been adopted for doctors to display a Maltese cross on their machines and thus escape an encounter with the police.

The resignation of John Farson as president of the Chicago Automobile club, which has been pending for several weeks, was accepted officially yesterday and Ira M. Cobe was elected formally to fill the vacancy.

A meeting of the members of the club is called for tomorrow night, at which a bill for the state regulation of automobiles will be considered. If a satisfactory measure can be drawn up it will be presented to the legislature.

DECLARES WOMAN NOT WIFE.

Court at Urbana, Ill., Rules Against Mrs. W. A. Day in Litigation with Dr. Nichols.

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. A. Day, the divorced wife of the assistant attorney general, after three years of litigation, has been declared not the wife of Dr. Nichols, under a common law marriage.

Excursion Boat Waubun Sinks.

The excursion boat Waubun, which for years plied between Jackson park and Lincoln park, sunk yesterday in the mouth of the Calumet river at South Chicago. The boat is almost submerged at the Philadelphia and Reading company's coal docks, and efforts are being made to raise it.

Convicted of Big Silver Theft.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21.—George Rogers and William Burrough of East St. Louis were today convicted of breaking into a bonded car at East St. Louis last November and stealing thirty-one bars of silver bullion valued at $26,000 consigned to the United States mint at Philadelphia.

TOOK A STRAW VOTE.

Interesting Experiment in a Restaurant.

An advertising agent, representing a prominent New York magazine, while on a recent western trip, was dining one evening in a Pittsburg restaurant.

While waiting for his order he glanced over his newspaper and noticed the advertisement of a well-known dyspepsia preparation, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. As he himself was a regular user of the tablets, he began speculating as to how many of the other traveling men in the dining room were also friends of the popular remedy for indigestion.

He says: I counted twenty-three men at the tables and in the hotel office I took the trouble to interview them and was surprised to learn that nine of the twenty-three made a practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

One of them told me he had suffered so much from stomach trouble that at one time he had been obliged to quit the road, but since using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets had been entirely free from indigestion, but he continued their use, especially while traveling, on account of irregularity in meals and because like all traveling men he was often obliged to eat what he could get and not always what he wanted.

Another, who looked the picture of health, said he never ate a meal without taking a Stuart Tablet afterward because he could eat what he pleased and when he pleased without fear of a sleepless night or any other trouble.

Still another used them because he was subject to gas on stomach, causing pressure on heart and lungs, shortness of breath and distress in chest, which he no longer experienced since using the tablets regularly.

Another claimed that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets was the only safe remedy he had ever found for sour stomach and acidity. He had formerly used common soda to relieve the trouble, but the tablets were much better and safer to use.

After smoking, drinking or other excesses which weaken the digestive organs, nothing restores the stomach to a healthy, wholesome condition so effectually as Stuart's Tablets.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the natural digestives, pepsin, diastase, which every weak stomach lacks, as well as nux, hydrastin and yellow parilla, and can be safely relied on as a radical cure for every form of poor digestion. Sold by druggists everywhere.

It is our business to represent truthfully the qualities of the

Chickering

Kurtzmann, Mathushek and Gabler

PIANOS

Special attention is called to the new Chickering Small Grand.

We solicit a call from all who are interested in pianos.

Our terms are sufficiently liberal to satisfy all reasonable requirements.

We sell all pianos at definite prices.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.
220 WABASH AVE.

Publishers and Importers of Music.
Dealers in Music of the better class.

COLLEGE IS FINED $1,000.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL COEDUCATES WHITES AND NEGROES.

**Test Case, Begun Year Ago, to Determine Law's Constitutionality Is Decided at

STRAW VOTE.

iment in a Restaurant.

agent, representing a ork magazine, while on trip, was dining one burg restaurant. or his order he glanced er and noticed the ad- well-known dyspepsia rt's Dyspepsia Tablets. s a regular user of the speculating as to how r traveling men in the e also friends of the for indigestion. nted twenty-three men d in the hotel office I to interview them and learn that nine of the e a practice of taking art's Dyspepsia Tablets

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ANOS

ation is called to the, g Small Grand. all from all who are inter- sufficiently liberal to satis- requirements. nos at definite prices.

F. SUMMY CO. WABASH AVE. sporters of Music. in Music of the better class.

S FINED $1,000.

SCHOOL COEDUCATES AND NEGROES.

un Year Ago, to Deter- Constitutionality Is De- chmond Against Beres hat Has Been Teaching blacks for Half Century e Will Appeal to High- the Nation.

Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Beres s found guilty of violating ined $1,000 by Judge Benton. by the last assembly, makes h white and colored persons ool or in different schools gement unless the institu- five miles apart. The ac- as a test case and will be . John G. Carlisle of New Mallon of Cincinnati repre-

was founded by anti-slavery 65. It has admitted negroes year there were 800 white negroes. bill opposing the coeduca- was introduced in the legis- me a law. President Frost ted that the citizens of the t of the students opposed

t also stated that careful d a high moral tone in the nted scandal. t active philanthropists sup- ool was D. K. Pearsons of s given several thousands of pport.

PUBLISH PHOTO.

Put Shackles on Jefferson ll Accept Challenge Show Letter.

Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Gen. said today that it is likely a photographic reproduction ten to him by Mrs. Jefferson him for kindness shown her n. He will make no reply ck.

OF ices

REAM AKING OWDER

ves the flavor sto the health- of the food.

SPITTERS WARY; FEWER ARRESTS.

Schuettler Captures Woman Offender, Then Relents and Lets Her Go Free.

O'NEILL OFFERED A CURE.

Police Justices So Busy Lawyers Demand Release of Other Prisoners Held Over.

SPITTING IS PROHIBITED

Upon sidewalks, in public conveyances, public halls, and all similar places. Offenders are liable to arrest and fine under an ordinance of the city of Chicago, which is being enforced by the department of police.

A great and growing respect for the anti-spitting ordinance was shown in Chicago yesterday, the result being that despite their utmost endeavor the police arrested fewer than 100 offenders.

The crusade was marked by many incidents more amusing to the onlookers than to the prisoners. Assistant Chief Schuettler figured in one. Early in the afternoon he reiterated his order that women as well as men must be arrested. An hour later he started out to investigate.

As he reached the sidewalk in Washington street a young woman immediately in front of him spat upon the muddy walk.

"I beg your pardon, miss, but I must arrest you," said the assistant chief, touching her not only, but also placing his hand on the woman's arm in no uncertain manner.

"Why, I have done no wrong," she replied, tears filling her eyes. Schuettler explained and told her she would be compelled to give bonds.

Schuettler Frees a Woman.

"That means that I will lose a position for which I have been waiting for almost six months," said the weeping woman. Then she explained that her name was Zella Shaw and that she lived with her mother and sister at a south side boarding house. She had signed almost six months to be taken into a theatrical company which was to have had its first rehearsal in a hall on the north side yesterday afternoon. "Unless I am there for the first rehearsal, I will probably be discharged, as there are many to fill the place," she ended.

Schuettler released her.

Charles H. Mercers, who came to Chicago a few days ago to seek work, found it in the Harrison street station because he spit on the sidewalk.

He was fined $2 by Justice Caverly for spitting and, having no money, he was allowed to work out the amount by washing windows at the station.

One Man Demands Warrant.

"Show me your warrant!" shouted Edward J. Forst, police court clerk employed in Justice Eberhard's court in the Warren avenue station, when arrested by Detective Michael Fitzgerald. "Show me your warrant before I go down stairs," he repeated at the station.

"Down you go without a warrant," returned Fitzgerald as he caught Forst by the collar. Forst went.

Dr. A. A. Partridge, 5600 Normal avenue, later, was one of the first arrested in the afternoon. He was passing the city hall, and it is alleged, spit on the sidewalk in front of Detective William Fitzgerald. Partridge made no complaint when told he was arrested, and a few minutes later gave a bank bond for his appearance in court tomorrow morning.

In the afternoon a man called on Chief O'Neill and showed a pill which he declared would stop spitting. He wanted all offenders sentenced to take the cure. The chief decided it would be illegal.

Busy Day for Justices.

If the police had less to do the Harrison street justices had more. In all nearly 200 men were fined. The 171 men arrested on Monday appeared and the great majority were fined. A few had such novel excuses they were released. One man said he had no teeth, and "couldn't help it." That saved him. George Titus, who is only 17 years old, is the only support of his widowed mother, and the police took a nonsuit in his case.

Figures in Habeas Corpus Plea.

The crowd in Justice Caverly's court was the basis of a plea for habeas corpus granted by Judge Chetlain yesterday afternoon. Those who applied for the writ are Martin Weiler, James Hall, Albert Hock, and John Cummings, arrested on suspicion by the police of the Harrison street station on a charge of being implicated in a confidence game in Clinton, Ia. When taken before Judge Chetlain a continuance was asked by Lieut. Madden until Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The court remanded the prisoners to jail pending the habeas corpus proceedings.

The hearing in the police court was scheduled for the morning, but when the prisoners were taken from their cells to the courtroom the justice, surrounded by a throng of alleged spitters, continued the hearing. This was one of the points on which Attorney Robert F. Cantwell based his plea for the prisoners' release.

The crusade was the subject of a conference in the mayor's office in the afternoon. It was agreed the ordinance should be given greater publicity. Assistant Chief Schuettler declared the arrests would be continued until Chicago was cured of the spitting habit.

CHILDREN WILL CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Schools to Be Closed—Older Pupils to Attend Memorial Exercises in Orchestra Hall—Union League Banquet

Children today will be told the story of George Washington, "the first in peace"; of the immortal hatchet and the cherry tree. The 250 public schools of Chicago will be closed in honor of the father of his country.

When the last spelling book closed yesterday afternoon, the teachers took up the remainder of the session recounting the incidents associated with the life of the first president. In many of the schools special memorial exercises were held, the children "speaking pieces" or presenting tableaux.

The eighth grade and high school pupils are to take part this morning at Orchestra hall in a public celebration to be held under the auspices of the Union League club. Choral selections will be rendered and patriotic speeches will follow. Similar exercises will be held at the same place in the afternoon, and in the evening a banquet will be given by the Union League club, at which speakers of national prominence will appear.

Banking and many other business institutions, as well as the courts and the city hall, will close.

The principal speaker at the Union League club banquet, Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Boston Institute of Technology, arrived in Chicago from the east last night and registered at the Auditorium. He said the country needed public industrial schools for the coming generation of young artisans if we are to compete on equal terms with German skilled labor.

"Andrew Carnegie," he said, "is ahead of his age. The great iron master realizes that skilled mechanics and skilled builders must be educated in America."

Concert for Norwegian Church.

A concert for the benefit of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church of Lake View will be held at Belmont hall tomorrow evening. Prof. W. C. E. Seeboeck, pianist; Margaret Dahlstrom, soprano; Ethel Olsen, reader; Hugo Hjerstedt, violinist; and the Concordia Sextet will give the program.

BIG CONCERNS AND MEN IN BEEF TRUST OBJECT OF UNCLE SAM'S LATEST ATTACK.

Armour & Company

Capitalization	$ 20,000,000
Annual business	200,000,000
Stock value estimated	75,000,000

DIRECTORS: J. Ogden Armour, president; P. A. Valentine, C. M. Favorite, T. J. Connors, H. P. Darlington, Arthur Meeker, George B. Robbins.

Plants in Chicago, South Omaha, Sioux City, East St. Louis, Fort Worth.

J. Ogden Armour, President.

L. F. Swift, Vice-President.

Swift & Company

Capitalization	$ 35,000,00
Annual business	200,000,000
Stock value estimated	60,000,000
Dividends, 1903	1,750,000

DIRECTORS: Edwin C. Swift, Louis F. Swift, Dumont Clark, L. A. Carton, John. R. Redfield, Edward F. Swift, E. Henry Barnes.

PLANTS: Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, East St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Fort Worth.

Libby, McNeill & Libby

Capitalization	$ 2,000,000
Annual Business (Est.)	10,000,000
Stock Value Estimated	5,000,000

DIRECTORS: L. F. Swift, A. H. Veeder, E. F. Swift, L. A. Carton, W. F. Burrows.

Plant at Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The capital stock was increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 in 1904, the new stock being sold to stockholders at par.

A. H. Veeder, Director.

Edward Morris, Vice-President.

Nelson Morris & Company

Capitalization	$ 5,000,000
Annual Business	100,000,000
Stock Value Estimated	15,000,000

MEMBERS OF FIRM: Nelson Morris, president; Edward Morris, vice president; Ira Morris, secretary.

Plants in Chicago, St. Joseph, and St. Louis.

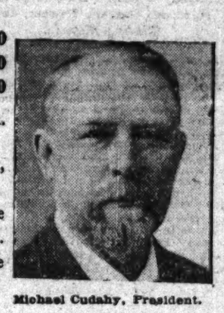
Cudahy Packing Company

Capitalization	$ 7,000,000
Annual business	45,000,000
Stock value estimated	15,000,000

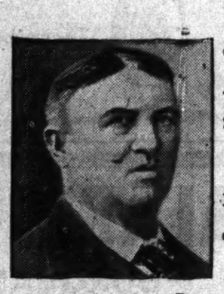
OFFICERS: Michael Cudahy, president; E. A. Cudahy, vice president.

Plants located at South Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, Los Angeles, and Cudahy, Wis.

Incorporated in 1887 by P. D. Armour and the Cudahys as the Armour-Cudahy Packing company. In 1890 Armour retired and the corporation became the Cudahy Packing company.



Michael Cudahy, President.



Ferdinand Sulzberger, Pres.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger

Capitalization	$ 5,000,000
Annual business (est.)	20,000,000
Stock value (est.)	7,500,000

OFFICERS: Ferdinand Sulzberger, president; M. J. Sulzberger, vice-president and manager Chicago branch; Henry Joseph, secretary.

Plants located at New York, Chicago, and Kansas City.

STILL OBJECT TO STATION.

Residents Near Michigan Avenue and Fourteenth Street Protest Against the City's Plan.

Residents of Michigan avenue and Fourteenth street are still protesting to Mayor Harrison against the establishment of a police station in the neighborhood, although it has been decided to build it on the Indiana avenue side of the site owned by the city. George W. Brandt, who has lived at Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street for thirty years, was one who protested. Mayor Harrison told him that the matter would be considered carefully before the council meeting Thursday night.

"A police station at that place will be an eyesore on Chicago's most prominent boulevard forever," Mr. Brandt declared. "I do not think it would improve conditions to place the entrance to the station on the Indiana avenue side. You could not keep saloons from being run in the vicinity of the station. It should be placed in a different locality."

New plans for the boulevard extension were considered by the board of local improvements in an informal meeting, and as soon as the council finally approves the appropriation bill the first active steps toward the improvement will be made.

D. H. Burnham & Co. submitted plans for the use of all of the condemned space, making Michigan avenue 196 feet in width.

SAYS SON OWNS THE STOCK.

George F. Harding Asserts He Has Transferred Holdings in Realty Company to Candidate.

That he has transferred all his stock holdings in the Chicago Real Estate, Loan and Trust company to his son, George F. Harding Jr., a candidate for alderman from the Second ward on the republican ticket, is the assertion of George F. Harding. It was brought out in the hearing of the divorce proceedings that for eight years the candidate's mother and father have been involved in.

The scene of activities in this long fight was transferred yesterday to Judge Windes' court. Mrs. Adelaide M. Harding, the mother, is seeking to have a receiver appointed for all her husband's property, estimated to be worth $4,000,000, in order to force him to pay her $35,000 accrued alimony.

The realty company was formed to manage the Harding property. Mr. Harding Sr., it is said, was the founder and chief stockholder. Mrs. Harding denies that her husband has transferred his holdings in it.

SCHOOL FUND REAL ESTATE IS SUBJECT TO TAXATION.

Supreme Court to Decide Today That Leasing of It Removes the Property from the Statutory Exemption.

In a decision to be handed down by the state Supreme court at Springfield today, it will be held that school fund property held under lease must pay taxes.

The court will reverse the opinion of Judge Orrin N. Carter and remand the cause to another hearing. It was contended by Judge Carter that the leasing of property did not remove it from the exemption as provided by the statute, but the Supreme court will hold otherwise. The property affected by the decision is estimated to be worth from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and will be taxed for the first time in twenty-five years.

Technically, the Supreme court will hold that the taxes must be paid by the school board, but a clause in leases says that the taxes shall be paid by the lessee.

KILLED BY RAILWAY TRAINS.

Downers Grove Schoolgirl and a Man Seeking Work at Thirty-ninth Street Sewer Run Down.

While on her way to the high school in Downers Grove early yesterday morning Lillian Giesler, 14 years old, was struck by an east bound train of the Burlington road at Lisle, Dupage county, and instantly killed.

Amos Noe, 38 years old, was instantly killed by an express train on the Illinois Central railroad at Thirty-eighth street.

Noe, who lived at 42 Sixteenth street, was looking for work at the Thirty-ninth street intercepting sewer.

Thrown from the cab of his engine, Nenzo Russell, 111 North Clybourn avenue, suffered injuries last night in a collision between an engine of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad and a freight train of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern in the Lake Shore yards at Forty-third street.

SPECIAL HOMESEEKERS' RATES Via the Wabash.

March 7 and 21 the Wabash Road will sell special homeseekers' tickets from Chicago to a large number of points in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas at the very low rate of $20 for the round trip. For full details, maps, time cards, etc., write to F. A. Palmer, A. G. P. A., 97 Adams street, Chicago.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL ALUMNI MEET

Graduates Attend Entertainment Given to Supply New Books for the Pupils' Library.

Holders of Franklin school diplomas dating from 1866 to 1904 were represented in the throng which filled Lincoln Cycling clubhouse last evening for an entertainment and ball, the proceeds of which will replace tattered volumes in the library of the school. Nearly $500 was realized. Judges Brentano and Kersten, General Claim Agent Ralph B. Richards of the Northwestern railroad, and State Superintendent Sabin, once principal, attended. Pupils of the new Franklin school, Goethe and Wells streets, took part in the program of music and readings, sketches and recitations.

Sidney Mandl, president, in a brief address recommended two meetings of the association each year.

MOTHER SINGS; BABY REPLIES.

Mrs. J. W. Kreamer Gives Lullaby at a Church Concert While 4 Year Old Daughter Throws Kisses.

While Mrs. J. W. Kreamer sang the lullaby, "While Baby Sleeps," at the song concert in Grace Methodist church, La Salle avenue and Locust street, last evening, her daughter Mildred, 4 years old, stood up in the pew and threw kisses to her mother, to the astonishment and delight of the auditors. The concert was given by the church choir, assisted by the Northwestern University Glee club and the University Ladies' quartet. The proceeds will go to the Grace choir musical mission fund.

RAILWAY COST IS THE THEME.

Members of Western Club Have Banquet at Auditorium—Want to Boom Chicago.

"Reduce the cost of operation" was the sentiment of the Western Railway club which celebrated last night its twenty-first birthday at the Auditorium. A. E. Manchester referred to the "frenzied cost of operation," and urged that every member of the association use his influence to diminish the expenditures. Another object of the club is to maintain Chicago as the railroad center of America. "All roads lead to Chicago" was adopted as a motto. The question of government control of railroads, railways rebates, and similar problems were not discussed.

FEUD OF FRENCH AS MEROU SEES IT.

Consul Says Professor Threatened to Kill Alliance Because Pay Was Cut.

DENIES STOCKING STORY.

Declares He Did Not Put $1,000 Bill in the Hose of Mrs. Rinehart.

M. Henri Merou, French consul in Chicago, declared yesterday that seven years ago M. Benedict Papot, teacher of French in the R. T. Crane High school, made this threat:

"We masters of French will kill the Alliance Française."

M. Merou recalled this threat in an effort to throw light on the accusations that have been made against him, against the alliance, and against its former officers. He said the threat was made in his office in the presence of his clerk.

Consul Merou expressed the belief that the disaffected French professors are responsible for the ill feeling now existing among the French speaking people of Chicago, and related a circumstance which he declared indicated the identity of the author of the anonymous letter, in which, among other things, he was charged with having placed a $1,000 bill in the stocking of Mrs. Bessie Reinhart, a former secretary of the alliance.

Merou's Story of the Feud.

Consul Merou then detailed at length his view of the chain of events leading up to the warfare between the two French organizations in Chicago—the Alliance Française and the Club Francais. He told of a decoration which he had brought back from Paris for Mrs. M. H. Knowles, president of the club, and then had withheld pending an apology for a letter written to James H. Hyde, in which M. Merou and Prof. Maxime Ingres were attacked.

"Some time after we had started the alliance," said M. Merou, "I was invited by Mrs. Knowles to attend a reception given by the Club Français at her home. There I spoke a few words of the most sincere encouragement. At my first visit to a club meeting I was asked to be the honorary president of the club and accepted. After that I visited the club often, and on every suitable occasion since then the club has used my name as honorary president, and my words of encouragement in its public advertisements.

"In 1902 I went to France. To give a new special proof of my good feeling toward the Club Français I voluntarily asked my government to give the academic Palms decorations to Mrs. Knowles in recognition of her work."

M. Merou said he returned from France happy over his ability to reward Mrs. Knowles, only to find among his papers the letter from Mlle. Favard, secretary of the Club Français, to James H. Hyde. Another copy of the letter, he said, had been forwarded to the president of the board of trustees of the alliance.

"Apology or No Decoration."

"This letter was deemed insulting by both the board and myself," declared Consul Merou, "and it placed upon me the obligation to get a letter of apology or retraction from the club, or, failing, to send the decoration I had obtained back to France. Mrs. Knowles and the club finally acceded to my demand. This letter of apology was dated on Dec. 3, 1902.

"The matter, which we deemed insulting, had been written in consequence of difficulties between the Club Français and M. Maxime Ingres, dean of the Alliance. The club had claimed the right enjoyed by the Alliance, after its contract of corporation with the University of Chicago, to have university credits given to its members. A year previous and before the Alliance had become affiliated with the university, Mrs. Knowles had asked me for the favor of having her club and the Alliance affiliated. I wrote to Paris recommending that the request be granted, and it was done.

"The failure of the university to give credits to the club as it did to the Alliance seems to have been one of the causes of the letter written to Mr. Hyde. In that letter Dean Ingres was specially attacked, and things were said which reflected seriously upon the administration of the Alliance."

Consul Merou declared that his relations with the club remained friendly after that "until open warfare was declared by the club upon the Alliance."

Denies the Stocking Story.

In denying the charge that he had placed a $1,000 bill in the stocking of Mrs. Rinehart, M. Merou declared that the alliance in Chicago has been operated under two different administrations—under the first from 1898 to 1901, and from then until now under the second. Under the first organization, he said, the statutes required that no funds should be received except from fees paid by pupils, and that 17 per cent of these fees should be used for administration and 83 per cent for payment of salaries to professors. This was to give the professors a personal interest in the success of the work.

"Unhappily," said M. Merou, "after some months of success at a time when pupils were flocking to the alliance by hundreds the president, Mr. Furber, said he would be required to engage the services of a secretary in the person of a woman cousin of his, Mrs. Bessie Rinehart. He declared the necessity of giving her a salary which he at first fixed at $25, and finally at $75. After that Mr. Furber explained that he could not continue the work without reducing the percentage allowed the teachers from 83 to 60 per cent.

M. Merou said he opposed this change, whereupon Furber threatened to resign. There being no other man available for the place M. Merou said he was obliged to permit the change.

Professors Dissatisfied.

M. Merou declared that the policy of reducing the teachers' percentage caused great dissatisfaction among the French professors.

"Complaints tending to disrupt the organization were made, and finally Mrs. Rinehart and Mr. Furber were attacked on charges I could not recognize as true, not being in a position to know, but nevertheless complaints were sent to President Harper, and together with these complaints were several pictures. We felt that these pictures would cause considerable discussion, so we thought it proper for the protection of the Alliance Française and for the lady herself to demand her resignation. I was chiefly instrumental in showing the necessity of this action."

Later, according to Consul Merou, President Furber claimed that the alliance owed him $1,200 which he had paid in salary to Mrs. Rinehart, and a settlement of this claim was made for $500. A check was given to Mr. Furber for $1,000, and in return he gave the alliance a check for $500.

"It was to appear," declared Consul Merou, "that he had been paid $1,000. It may have been this $1,000 deal that started the rumor of the stocking. I opposed the payment of the claim, and the settlement was made at a meeting at which I was not present."

Professor Papot Talks.

Prof. Papot is instructor in French at the R. T. Crane High school. He denied last night that he had written the anonymous letter or had any knowledge of it.

"M. Ingres, who is the Alliance Française, is a smart man," said Prof. Papot, "for, wholly on promises, he has been able to carry on the alliance for years and make French consuls and ambassadors jump to his music."

M. Papot declared he understood that some of the alliance instructors had considered petitioning for a receivership.

Treasurer Charles Henrotin of the alliance denied this charge. He said that payment of some of the salaries had been deferred because certain collections were delayed.

"One professor was paid this evening," he said, "and all will be paid as soon as they present themselves."

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

Girl Artist Lost; Drowning Feared.

Although detectives have sought some trace of Martha Gulickson, the 14 year old daughter of George Gulickson, 107 North Fiftieth avenue, Austin, since Thursday, they have found no clew. It is feared the girl may have been drowned in the Desplaines river. Thursday morning the girl left home, telling her mother that she was going to sketch along the river. She carried with her a box of paints. She has not been seen since, and yesterday her father advertised in the newspapers in the hope that some one who knew the girl could throw some light on her disappearance. Last season Miss Gulickson was a student at the Art institute.

MAY BE VICTIM OF LAW.

BOY TAKEN TO PRISON, ALTHOUGH BELIEVED INNOCENT.

Benjamin Feinberg, 17 Years Old, Done a Great Injustice, Jailer Whitman Declares—Convicted of Robbery Which Another Man Has Confessed, He Is Taken to Pontiac After Praying for Release — Pathetic Scene Marks His Departure.

Innocent in the eyes of his jailers, but found guilty by a jury, Benjamin Feinberg, 17 years old, was taken to the Pontiac reformatory yesterday to serve an indefinite term.

Early in the afternoon Jailer Whitman told Feinberg, more commonly known as "Kid Farmer," to prepare to go to Pontiac at once.

"But I am innocent," protested the prisoner. Mr. Whitman shook his head. "I have no choice," he explained. "I must take you, although I believe you innocent."

Feinberg was left alone in the schoolroom, and a few minutes later, when the teacher, Mrs. Mary Clift, member of the Lake View Woman's club, entered she found the boy on his knees in a corner of the room praying aloud. At length, overcome by grief, he fell on the floor and wept aloud.

Watch Boy Prisoner Praying.

Mrs. Clift stood at the door watching the boy for some time. Then she sent for Mr. Whitman. They attempted to console the boy, but without avail. He continued to weep and to declare his innocence.

When the time came to go he shook hands silently with all the guards. "You know I am not guilty," he said to each one and they agreed with him.

The story of the youth's conviction is unusual. Joseph Rogers was held up in his saloon, Princeton avenue and Forty-seventh street, in July, 1904. Joseph Feinberg, Benjamin's brother, was arrested on suspicion and Benjamin went to the station to intercede for him and was himself locked up. His identification by Rogers followed.

When his trial began he pleaded "not guilty." Several reputable witnesses testified he was with them five miles from the scene of the holdup at the time it occurred. Rogers positively identified him, however, and this convinced the jury.

Another Man Confesses Crime.

Then a few weeks ago came the murder of Detective Keefe and the arrest of Frank Gagen and Harry Feinberg. Gagen confessed they had committed the crime fastened upon the younger Feinberg. Indictments have been postponed against them, but none of these things helped "Kid Farmer."

"In my opinion a deep injustice has been done this boy," said Jailer Whitman. "There seems to be no doubt as to his innocence, but for some reason or other no action has been taken to have the conviction set aside. To say the least, it is a great injustice to send him to the reformatory for a crime he never committed and which this man Gagen has confessed. There was nothing else for me to do, however, but to send him to Pontiac, as the order of the court never was changed. The boy is innocent and something should be done by the proper officials to have him released."

HITS AT SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

Mrs. Fred S. Parker Goes to See About Tardy Children and Husband Makes Charges.

Mrs. Fred S. Parker and her three children sought an interview with Principal Fred E. Smith of the Jacob Beidler school on Friday relative to the tardiness of the children. The woman asserted the principal did not treat her properly, and yesterday her husband filed with the board of education charges that Mr. Smith had been guilty of the following:

Conduct unbecoming a public official.

Used language unbecoming a public official.

Assault and forcible rejection from public property.

Threatened arrest for disorderly conduct.

Principal Smith told Supt. Cooley the allegations were untrue. They will be investigated.

"We don't believe in race suicide in our district. We want a twelve room addition to the Brentano school."

So spoke J. H. Kraft, a member of a delegation before the school sites committee to urge an enlargement of the school mentioned, which is on North Fairfield avenue, near West Diversey avenue. The committee decided Supt. Cooley should recommend a new addition or a new school.

POLICE SHELTER AGED MAN.

George Dieke, Civil War Veteran, Says His Children Refused to Aid Him.

George Dieke, veteran of the civil war, who served with the army of the Potomac, was found wandering in Logan square by the police early last evening. He said he had been turned out of the house by his daughter, Mrs. Frank Smith, 1826 West Sixteenth street. Dieke was given shelter at the Attrill street station while the authorities communicated with his daughter. It is said she declined to receive her father, but he was taken to her house in the patrol. Charles Dieke, 4530 Prairie avenue, a son, is also said to have refused aid.

A DELIGHTFUL WINTER TRIP.
Old Mexico Via the Wabash.

Three superb trains from Chicago connect in the Union Station, St. Louis, with fast double daily service direct to the City of Mexico. Sleeping car tickets sold through. Write for printed matter, rates, etc. City ticket office, 97 Adams street.

OPERATES TODAY ON DR. HARPER.

Dr. McBurney Expected to Arrive from New York This Morning.

GOING DIRECT TO TABLE.

More Hopeful View Taken by Patient and Friends in Last Day or Two.

Dr. William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, undergoes today the operation upon which his life may depend. Sometime between 9:45, the hour at which Dr. Charles McBurney arrives from New York, and noon, the operation will be performed in the Presbyterian hospital.

Dr. McBurney will be met at the train by Dr. Frank Billings, and escorted to the hospital. During the operation, he will be assisted by Dr. Billings, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, and Dr. Ludwig Hektoen. Dr. Nicholas Senn also may be present.

President Harper spent yesterday hard at work. The first copies of three books, which have been written recently by him, were issued from the University press, and sent to him for inspection. He spent the greater part of the afternoon reading them.

The books are entitled "The Tendency of Higher Education," "The Priestly Element in the Old Testament," and "The Structure of the Text of the Book of Hosea." The first was written during President Harper's recent visit to Williams Bay, Wis., when he shut himself off from all other business, and attended solely to its dictation. It is a compilation of his views on education, and includes a number of lectures previously given by him.

During the morning, Dr. Harper read the 31,000 words of proof on his portion of the report of the progress of the University of Chicago, embracing the period from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904.

Feeling Less Apprehensive.

For the last few days the feeling of apprehension with which the coming operation has been regarded by President Harper and his friends has given way to a more hopeful view. The patient himself, say his attendants, is more cheerful.

Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, president of Armour institute, visited Dr. Harper and later gave out the following statement:

"Dr. Harper is courageous and characteristically brave in confronting the immediate future. His friends who know his mind and heart realize that they can rally around him with far more hope than ever before. His good cheer and affectionate regard for his friends are beautiful and inspiring."

The greatest sympathy has been shown by students and persons formerly connected with the university. During the last few days hundreds of messages of sympathy and wishes for a successful result of the operation have been received by President Harper and his family.

Affecting Scene at University.

An affecting scene occurred in the senior college exercises at the university when Dean Francis W. Shepardson asked all students and alumni to pray for the president during the time when the operation is to take place today. When chapel was dismissed many of the students were weeping as they left the assembly hall.

The Students' Christian union of the university has issued a call for a special prayer meeting in Cobb chapel today at 10:30 o'clock. Dr. C. R. Henderson will be in charge of the services, and prayers and addresses will be delivered by faculty members and students.

Arrangements have been made to have the immediate family of President Harper near him during the operation. Bulletins will be issued immediately after its conclusion announcing his condition, and word will be sent to the university as soon as the result is known.

PORCH CLIMBER GETS $700, BUT DROPS $300 IN FLIGHT.

Robbery Takes Place at Residence of A. R. Heinemann, 293 Hazel Avenue—Other Crimes Reported.

While members of the family were at dinner a porch climber entered the house of A. R. Heinemann, 293 Hazel avenue, last evening and obtained $30 and jewelry valued at $400. In leaving the building he was seen by Robert Stevenson, 12 years old. The boy shouted for help and started in pursuit. In his flight the thief dropped the $300 but escaped with the jewelry before aid could be summoned. The jewelry was the property of Mrs. J. F. O'Brien, a sister of Mr. Heinemann. Mrs. O'Brien, with Mrs. James Stevenson, was visiting her brother's house.

The stolen jewelry included three diamond rings, one watch, three diamond stick pins, and one diamond engagement ring.

The police advanced the theory the robbery was committed by some one who knew the location of the jewelry.

Badly Beaten by Robbers.—Robbed of his money and watch, Gust. Stenge, 382 Hastings street, was left lying unconscious by two men who attacked him at Lake and Green streets, early in the evening. Stenge was repairing wires on Lake street for the Chicago Telephone company and yesterday afternoon received his weekly salary. He told the police he believed a former employe of the telephone company was one of the robbers.

Stolen Jewels Recovered.—Patrolman E. J. Burns of the Hyde Park station recovered diamonds valued at $1,200 that had been stolen from Mrs. Henry H. Schuhmann, 339 Forty-fourth street, last week. The jewelry consisted of three diamond rings, a wedding ring, and a gold locket. They were found in a pawnshop in Dearborn street and were returned.

Bellboy Is Arrested.—Accused of the theft of $65 from the room of a guest of McCoy's hotel, where he was employed, Louis T. Bennett, a bellboy, was arrested by Detectives Cudmore and O'Malley. George F. Dunne, a guest of the hotel, lost the money.

PREVENTION
YOUR ONLY SAFETY.

Dr. Hilton's Specific No. 3 Absolutely Prevents Grip and PNEUMONIA

And All Diseases Resulting from a Cold.

Dr. Hilton's Specific No. 3 Is a Scientific Preparation; It Works Scientifically; It Prevents Grip and Pneumonia by Curing the Active Cause—a Cold.

The little sugar pellets are in a handy bottle to carry in the pocket, pleasant to take. Children are fond of them—you never have to struggle a child forcing it to swallow the No. 3 pills.

Be sure and get a bottle today. Best insurance you can have. Only 50 cents a bottle at druggists or of G. W. Hilton, M. D., Lowell, Mass.

WILL HAVE CASH FOR LAKE FRONT

Bill Passed to Allow the South Park Board to Make Great Improvements.

PLAN TO CURB RAILWAYS.

Measure Aims to Have Judges, as Commission, Fix All the Freight Rates.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The senate and house ground out some legislation today and both houses were swamped by the flood of incoming bills.

The principal measure passed by the house was that authorising park boards to issue bonds after ratification by the voters of the district. This is to allow lake front improvements on the south side, as planned by the Merchants' club and the south park board. It also removes the unconstitutional features found in the park bond bill passed two years ago, under which the south park board issued $4,000,000 in bonds for small parks and park extension. The west park board, attempting to operate under the law, was stopped by an appeal to the Supreme court.

The passage by the house sends this bill to the governor for his signature, as the senate has passed it.

Bill to Protect Young Girls.

The senate passed nine bills. One raised the age of consent from 14 years to 16. The bill originally stipulated 18, but was changed to 16. It was supported by a number of organizations.

Another measure provides that foreign fire insurance companies shall pay 2 per cent of the gross receipts of any agency located in any city or town to the city treasurer, and that one-half shall be devoted to the firemen's pension fund and the other to the fire department.

Among the bills introduced in the house were measures to control the price of electricity furnished for lighting, to provide methods to prevent discrimination on the part of railroads, to provide new ways of securing jurors in Cook county, to regulate bucket shops, and to accomplish numerous other reforms.

Measure Aims to Maintain Taxes.

Representative Shanahan introduced a bill to amend the tax law by providing that in reducing tax levies for county purposes the rate shall not be less than $1.80 on $100. Other reductions are to be made as at present, except that the building tax of the school tax is exempt. The bill is applicable only to cities of more than 100,000 population.

The railroad bill was introduced by Representative Finnan. It gives power to any citizen to sue a railroad company for discrimination in passenger or freight rates. It also provides he may retain 25 per cent of the amount recovered as compensation for the expense of instituting the suit.

An important reform which the bill attempts to work is contained in a section which practically takes the rate making power out of the hands of the railroad and warehouse commissioners and gives it to a commission of judges appointed by the Supreme court. It is provided that the Supreme court shall appoint three Circuit court judges, who shall sit in Springfield at least once a year, and "who shall hear evidence and make for each railroad corporation a schedule of reasonable maximum rates."

These rates are to be certified to the railroad and warehouse commission, and the duty of the commissioners is to execute the orders given from the judges. Rates fixed may not be set aside except by order of the Supreme court. The railroad and warehouse commissioners, according to the new bill, are to make inspection tours of all railroad lines in the state, a duty now imposed on them in theory.

Blow at the Bucket Shops.

The bucketshop bill introduced by Williams of Cook defines a bucketshop as an office maintained by any persons or corporation engaging in the business of making agreements respecting the sale of grain, provisions, stocks, bonds, cotton, or any security, when both parties intend such agreements shall be settled with reference to public quotations made on exchanges where these commodities are dealt in, and without a bona fide transaction, and shall intend the agreements shall close when the quotations reach a certain figure.

For the operative the first offense makes him liable to a fine of from $200 to $500, and the second offense to six months' imprisonment. For a landlord who knowingly permits a bucketshop to be operated on his premises the penalty is a fine of from $500 to $1,000. The bill specifically exempts persons dealing in futures on any legitimate exchange.

Electric Companies Are Hit.

Representative Werdel introduced the electric lighting bill. It establishes a rate of 7 cents a kilowatt and provides meters shall indicate to the consumer the number of kilowatts furnished. To make it more interesting for the electric company, the following provision is inserted:

"It shall be unlawful for a corporation to cut off the supply of electricity to a consumer on account of the failure or refusal of such consumer to pay any charge which may be made in violation of the provisions of section 1, and no consumer ever shall be required to pay any such charge."

It also is provided the consumer need not pay for any electricity furnished while the violation continues.

Change in County Tax Law.

Representative Allen introduced a bill authorizing counties to issue bonds to pay debts whenever the total of their indebtedness and appropriations for expenses exceeds 75 cents on the $100. It is provided the question of a bond issue may be submitted at a special election. Under the present law questions of this nature may be submitted only at regular elections. The bill was read for the first time and ordered to a second reading without committee reference.

Williams of Cook also introduced an amendment to the gambling law, providing an agent who executes the order of his employer shall not be liable if the loser in a gambling game sues to recover for the amount lost. This applies also to bucketshops.

Aims to Stop Quotations.

Representative Ferris had a bill against the sending of stock quotations into the state by nonresident corporations. The penalty attached is imprisonment for one to ten years in the penitentiary. It also provides that any person or corporation who shall receive these quotations and exhibit them for the purpose of stock gambling shall be considered an accessory and punished as a principal.

Representative Sheen introduced a bill to prevent the bribing of labor union officials in strikes. It is provided that to offer any inducement to any representative or member of a labor union in connection with the settling of labor troubles is to be regarded as bribery. The penalty is made one to five years in the penitentiary.

New Plan for Jury Lists.

Other house bills introduced were:

BY WERDELL—Providing that the jury commissioners of Cook county may appoint deputy commissioners in each election precinct to present names of persons eligible for jury service, and that at least 25,000 names shall be kept in the jury box at all times.

BY DAILEY—Preventing attorneys from furnishing bonds or security in civil or criminal actions.

BY EGAN—Providing for the establishment of a pension fund for employes of public libraries.

BY GLADE—Providing for the pensioning of firemen and amending the present law. Disabled firemen, injured in the service, are to receive half pay, not exceeding $75 nor less than $50 a month. If a fireman dies after twenty-two years of service his widow may draw $30 and each child less than 16 years old $8, providing the total is not more than one-half of the former salary. Voluntary retirement on a pension is allowed at 50 years, after twenty-two years' service, at half pay. At 60 years retirement is compulsory.

BY M'SURELY—Allowing judges the right to suspend sentence for two years on good behavior, if a convicted person has no previous record of crime.

BY SCHAEFER—Requiring automobiles to stop fifty feet from vehicles if a horse appears about to be frightened.

Wants to End Stock Tax.

Bills introduced in the senate were:

BY DIXON—Exempting from taxation the capital stock of companies organized for purely manufacturing purposes, for the mining and sale of coal, or for the printing or publication of newspapers, or for the improvement and breeding of stock. The bill is backed by the Illinois Manufacturers' association.

BY POWERS—Providing for the establishment of a municipal employes' pension fund in Chicago and authorizing the council to create the fund, which shall consist of an amount raised by the assessment of employes.

Will Work on Primary Law.

Republican members of the house will hold a caucus tomorrow afternoon at the Leland hotel and endeavor to agree on amendments to the primary law bill, so it can be changed on the second reading on Thursday and put through the house if possible by Friday. It is not known just what changes will be necessary to meet the demands of some of the republicans, but several amendments have been prepared. Speaker Shurtleff and the organization are anxious to get the bill through this week if possible.

Gov. Deneen has called a special election in the Second Senatorial district for April 4. This is Frank D. Comerford's section.

Yates Starts Senatorial Fund.

The fact that former Gov. Yates is beginning his preliminary senatorial campaign was disclosed this morning when a state senator opened by mistake a letter intended for Benjamin W. Brown, Joliet prison commissioner, who lives at the Leland hotel. He found the following:

"It has been thought best by those having the matter in charge to do a certain amount of preliminary work in the coming senatorial campaign. In view of this and of the further fact that it is necessary to have a small fund to draw on for emergency, it has been thought best to ask for the payment of 25 per cent of the amount subscribed by the friends of Gov. Yates. Hence I write to you at this time to ask that you forward me your check for the above amount, directing the letter to me at Chapin, Ill.

"A. L. FRENCH, Treasurer."

The subscriptions are supposed to be those made to the fund for Mr. Yates by state officeholders. The statement that any kind of an assessment of state officials or employés will be permitted is denied vigorously.

CLOSES AN INVESTIGATION OF THE VOTERS' LEAGUE.

Federation of Labor Committee Declares Itself Satisfied, but Declines to Forecast Nature of Forthcoming Report.

Search into the machinery of the Municipal Voters' league was closed yesterday afternoon by the investigating committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Chairman Barney Berlyn told Secretary Walter L. Fisher of the league that the committee would report to the central labor body as soon as possible. He declined to forecast the nature of the committee's finding.

President Charles R. Crane of the league was present at the conference, but took little part in the discussion. Prof. Graham Taylor, who sat during most of the session, was the stanchest defender of the league's methods. The most interesting fact brought out by the labor committee was the amount of money spent by the league in campaigns.

"It took just $210 to elect Ald. Johnson in the Thirty-third ward," said Secretary Fisher, reading the figures from a ledger. "And that," he added, "was spent mostly for postage stamps."

Prof. Taylor, in praising the league, asserted that Secretary Fisher was "not the whole thing."

"Ald. Cullerton's definition of the league as consisting of Fisher and a typewriter is incorrect," said Prof. Taylor. "There are a lot more men in this body, and no one has more influence than another."

The investigation was brought to a close by Secretary Fisher's plea for aid from the federation of labor in the work of the league. This produced a ripple of merriment and Barney Berlyn said he would consider the invitation to join the body.

Chicago Junction Railway Fined.

Fines aggregating $1,000 have been given against the Chicago Junction Railway company, because the company has failed to erect gates to protect traffic on the main street of the village of Bellwood. In each of the five cases prosecuted in the court of Justice Adam Davison at Bellwood the company took an appeal to the Circuit court, where the cases were docketed yesterday for trial.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED.

Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line.

Less than three days en route to California. Electric lighted. Leaves Wells Street Station 8:00 p. m. daily over the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. The best of everything. For sleeping car reservations apply to ticket offices, 212 and 193 Clark street. (Tel. Cent. 721.)

Will Raise Fund for Aged Women.

ESTHER VETTERLI.

A "benefit entertainment" for two aged and destitute women will be given by the North End Dramatic club at Steinway hall next Tuesday evening. The program will include two plays, entitled, "The Two Roses" and "A Most Mixed Up Affair," presented by the members of the club. Fairy tales from Hans Christian Andersen will be read by Miss Marie Shedlock of London. Among those who will appear in the plays are Miss Esther Vetterli, Miss Dagny Grevstad, Miss Gertrude Matson, Miss Eleanor Edwards, and Miss Helen Petersen. The two destitute women are Miss Sophie Nordenholm, 95 years old, and Miss Augusta Olsen, 78 years old, who have lived together in Chicago more than thirty years. For years the younger woman has supported both by doing needle work. Her eyesight now is failing and she is no longer able to earn a living.

O. K. PUT ON COURT BILL.

SENATE TO BE URGED TO PASS THE ORIGINAL MEASURE.

While Factions of Charter Advocates Are Arguing Before House Committee, That of Other Branch Votes to Report First Act Out—Latter Done in Five Minutes—March Is Stolen on Those Who Objected to Common Pleas Section.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—While two factions of new charter advocates were fighting over the municipal courts bill in the house committee this afternoon the senate charter committee in a five minute session voted to report out the original bill, the one framed by former Judge Hiram T. Gilbert and a committee of the charter convention.

The senate action turned out to be a joke on the framers and advocates of the substitute bill, as about the time the senate committee was disposing of the matter Robert McMurdy was explaining to the house committee that Judge Carter would be down tomorrow to figure out the merits of the bill before the senate committee.

Joke on the Other Faction.

Mr. Gilbert, who had just come from a meeting on the other side of the hall, was like Br'er Fox in the story. He "jest lay low and say nothin'." After a while he made a reply to the argument of the other side and read several amendments to the original bill which had been prepared. He said nothing about the fact that these had been incorporated in the bill the senate committee had voted out. Supporters of the second measure were left in blissful ignorance of the fact that their chance before the senate committee was gone.

The house committee enjoyed the scrap between the two camps of charter advocates. Most of the unkind things that the opposing lawyers said about and to each other were prefaced by explanations and followed by a semi-apology, but they were unkind nevertheless.

The amended municipal courts bill, which eliminated the common pleas features of the original bill, was supported by Amos C. Miller, George A. Mason, and Mr. McMurdy. Mr. Gilbert represented the original bill.

Gives Digs to Bill's Opponents.

After all the advocates of the amended bill had presented their cases Mr. Gilbert replied and gave the other faction a number of digs.

"I'd just point out to you a sequence of events," he said. "First, the original bill was introduced. Then, after some time, comes a bill providing for an increase in the number of Superior court judges, and after that this amended bill. These gentlemen have said they do not represent those who want the increase in judges, and we shall have to accept their word. But I would call your attention to the sequence in events and to the fact that if the original bill were passed it would make impossible an increase in the number of Superior court judges."

Again, after some comparison of the two bills, Mr. Gilbert returned to the subject of motives.

Hints at Corporate Influence.

"Why do these gentlemen put themselves in the position of men working for the corporations?" he asked. "They have eliminated from the original bill all provisions for action for torts. Such action usually is against a corporation for damages to a poor man. I don't say these gentlemen are working for corporations. They are honorable men, but I ask why they eliminated this provision, which would enable the poor man to get his case tried in fifteen days and have it disposed of altogether in four months?"

Again, Mr. Gilbert made a digression to give his opponents a dig. The point had been made that under the jury system proposed in the bill there would be no change from present conditions and that the justice court juries with all their atmospheres of corruption would be retained.

Evils in Upper Courts Also.

"We have corrupting influences in the upper courts," said Mr. Gilbert. "Our masters in chancery are good and honorable men, but we are suspicious of them. If Mr. McMurdy wants a case given to Master Brown, I am suspicious that he has influence with Master Brown. In our own bar associations we have men who set up a great howl about jury bribing and who, I suspect, send railroad passes to the judges. Then they go to meetings to denounce jury bribing."

Mr. Gilbert asserted no one concerned with the framing of the original bill had any aspirations to secure a judgeship under it.

"We have not tried to please the lawyers," he said. "We have tried to please the people. We have two large municipal corporations, both in hard straits. Our people are groaning under a burden of taxes. Our duty is not to please the lawyers but to relieve the people. We have provided a system of courts which will clear the Superior and Circuit court dockets in two years and which can be supported on our own revenue.

Judges to Be Kept Busy.

"The amended bill provides for nothing but justice courts over again. It will relieve neither the courts nor the litigants."

The difference between the two bills is that the one framed by Mr. Gilbert, John S. Miller, John P. Wilson, Judge Tuley, and others provides for a Common Pleas court of record, with jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Circuit and Superior courts, and for branch courts, which will be city courts. The plan is to have the judges work on police and justice of the peace cases as long as they are needed and have them give the rest of their time to higher cases.

The bill drawn by Mr. McMurdy and backed by Samuel Alschuler, Judge Carter, and others, eliminates all provision for a Common Pleas court and creates city courts, retaining the justice court procedure as far as possible, but elevating the tone of the courts by abolishing the fee system and preventing abuses.

Declares Bill Unconstitutional.

In support of the amended bill it was argued that the constitutionality of the municipal courts bill is a question yet to be passed on by the Supreme court.

"There are eighteen particulars," said Mr. Miller, "in which the original bill attempts to enlarge, restrict, or prescribe procedure in other courts. That will make it unconstitutional."

Mr. Miller declared the operation of the proposed law would make necessary another Appellate court, and thus take away three more judges from the other courts. With Mr. Mason and Mr. McMurdy he denied positively that there was any connection between the amended bill and the bill for additional Superior court judges.

With regard to jury corruption in the present justice courts, Mr. McMurdy said that in one case in which his partner was interested, and in which a favorable judgment had been secured, five or six jurors came to his office afterward and asked what was in it for them. He asked for a delay on the municipal courts measure, saying it was the most important legislation to come before the assembly.

"It concerns the law business of 150,000 poor persons in Chicago," declared the speaker before the committee. "The evils of delay cannot compare with the evils of mistakes. It has been our principle to make as few changes as possible until it has been found whether the law is constitutional. If it is you can tack on the Common Pleas court."

All Jurors Must Qualify.

Mr. Gilbert then presented some of the amendments to the original bill which have been included in the senate bill as reported out by the committee. One provides that the chief justice shall assign to the Common Pleas court only such judges as may not be needed in the city courts. Another provides that jurors in city courts shall have the same qualifications as jurors in the Circuit court. Another provides a third of the judges shall be elected every two years.

The house committee in conclusion referred both bills to a subcommittee. In the senate this morning Senator Humphrey introduced the substitute municipal courts bill, abolishing the Common Pleas feature, along the lines of the amended house bill.

Puts In Park Board Measure.

Representative Pendarvis introduced another bill of the charter framers, consolidating all the park boards. The measure also was introduced in the senate. It has been discussed in Chicago and received pupblication there.

FEARS TO HAZARD VOTE ON BLOCKI.

Fred Roth Fails to Introduce Resolution in German-American Committee.

TEST VOTE IS HOSTILE.

Democratic Candidates for Alderman in Second Ward Appearing.

A meeting of the central committee of the German-American Democratic club, held last night, did not stick to its program. The city hall people had planned to have it indorse the candidacy of Fred W. Blocki for city treasurer, and a resolution to this effect was prepared and intrusted to Fred Roth, who was to introduce it. As John Traeger is the treasurer of the club it was given out that this action would settle the question as to whether Traeger or Blocki is the choice of the Germans.

But news of the plan must have traveled. At any rate there was a full attendance of the committee, which is a delegate affair, composed of two members from each ward club, and before anything else was done Sergeant at Arms Rapp moved that Herman Meyersberg and Christ Hoefer, the delegates from the Twenty-first ward, be unseated and John Haderlein and Henry Topheide put in their places. He asserted that Meyersberg had been compelling saloonkeepers to buy tickets to an entertainment on threat of the police annoying them.

It happens that Meyersberg and Hoefer are close friends of James Aloysius Quinn, while Haderlein is the political partner of Robert Emmet Burke. After the committee by a practically unanimous vote had thrown out the first named two and seated Haderlein and Topheide Mr. Roth concluded it was a poor time to put in the Blocki resolution, and so kept it in his pocket.

Mr. Traeger watched the proceedings and smiled but said nothing.

Want to Run Against Harding.

Candidates for the democratic nomination for alderman in the Second ward are coming out rapidly. Until Ald. Alling retired none was heard of but the nomination in his place of George F. Harding Jr. seems to have stirred them up. The names announced during the day were those of Dr. Arthur W. K. Downes, a professor in the Hahnemann Medical college, and Samuel Despress, formerly a member of the library board.

The republican county committee was busy yesterday preparing for the meeting John M. Harlan is to have at Orchestra hall Friday night. In order to secure as representative a gathering as possible, it was decided to apportion the tickets of admission by ward, each committeeman receiving a fixed quota, and the instructions are to give them out to democrats and republicans alike.

Election in Comerford's District.

Gov. Deneen issued a formal notice to County Clerk Olson to call a special election in the Second senatorial district for April 4, the date of the regular city election. The vacancy exists by reason of the expulsion of Frank D. Comerford.

SCORES COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

Municipal Voters' League Declares Harding, Curran, Powers, and Others a Menace.

George W. Sikes, assistant secretary of the Municipal Voters' league, gave out the first announcement of that organization as to the aldermanic situation yesterday. The burden of it was that a number of undesirable men were trying to break into the city council. The statement says:

"Some of the new candidates appearing in the field are of a kind to cause apprehension, among them being George F. Harding Jr. of the Second ward, and William Curran of the Tenth ward, who goes by the name of 'Red' Curran, formerly a bailiff in Judge Haney's court.

"There is a real menace in the situation. 'Johnny' Powers, the council leader of old 'gang' days, after a period of retirement, has decided that he wants to be an alderman again, and is practically certain to receive the democratic nomination in the Nineteenth ward. There is a particular menace in Powers' candidacy because of the financial interests he represents. He was always active in the council in behalf of public utility companies, in some of which he is believed to hold stock.

"He certainly had a peculiar personal interest in the original franchise of the Illinois Tunnel company.

"Then there is Charley Martin, another old time gangster who is spending money like water in an effort to get the democratic nomination for alderman from the Fifth ward. In addition to other things, Martin appears to think that occupying a seat in the council would be an aid in the coal business.

"Cullerton, the old gray wolf and confessed tax dodger, has at last paid his 1901 taxes in order that he may again be eligible as a candidate. The nomination of Kenna in the First ward and of Brennan in the Eighteenth ward is conceded."

Mr. Sikes said the league also saw danger in the candidacy of Ald. Moynihan in the Eighth ward and the probable nomination by the democrats of Ald. Ehemann in the Twenty-fourth.

DRAGS SALOONS INTO POLITICS.

Mayor Seems to Enjoy Expected Visit of Ministers to Urge Sunday Closing.

Mayor Harrison tossed the saloon question into politics yesterday when he outlined the answer he will give to the Congregational ministers who are slated to call on him and demand that saloons be closed on Sunday.

"I will suggest to them," said he "that they are calling on the wrong person. I have only a few days more to serve as mayor.

The people the ministers want to see are Edward F. Dunne and John M. Harlan. One or the other of them is going to be mayor."

BISHOP'S BODY LYING IN STATE.

Arrives from New York and Is Taken to Cathedral—Church Club Adopts Resolutions.

The body of Bishop William E. McLaren will lie in state in the cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul today. It arrived from New York last evening, and was taken to the cathedral. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

At a meeting of the directors of the Church club of Chicago held yesterday in the clubrooms, 510 Masonic temple, resolutions were adopted declaring:

"The death of Bishop McLaren removes from the church at large a strong Christian character, from the diocese of Chicago an earnest, faithful, and wise leader, and from the Church club one of its founders, always useful, interested, and helpful members.

"In his unswerving loyalty to the doctrine of the church, his thoughtful, gentle though firm leadership in all of the church's activities, his loving devotion to the Master, his ripe scholarship and unselfish life, he endeared himself alike to men of all shades of thought and churchmanship, and furnished an example of a high ideal of Christian life and attainment that we may do well to emulate."

The resolutions further ordered that the portrait of the bishop in the clubrooms be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the club officers attend the funeral in a body.

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Radio-Active Waters, owned and indorsed by United States Government, for rheumatism, gout, stomach, liver, skin, kidney troubles, and effects of grippe and overwork. Golf, horseback riding and driving. Hotels for all classes. Write Bureau of Information, Hot Springs, Ark., for illustrated book of information.

The Tobey Semi-Annual Sale

Curtains and Fabrics at 25% to 33⅓% Discount.

The unusual bargains in this Semi-Annual Sale are not confined to furniture alone, our **curtain department** having secured for this sale several large lots of choice curtains at 25% to 33⅓% below regular prices.

These purchases, together with the fact that our curtain department contains what is recognized to be the choicest and most select assortment of curtains and fabrics to be found anywhere, and many of them priced for this occasion at special reductions, make this sale of unusual importance to those who have wants to fill in this line.

We mention a few illustrations of the prices we are making:

Brussels Curtains.		Renaissance Curtains		Arabian Curtains.		Irish Point Curtains.	
Regular price	Sale price	Regular price	Sale price	Regular price	Sale price	Regular price	Sale price
$75.00	$49.75	$85.00	$62.50	$110.00	$79.50	$15.00	$9.75
60.00	37.50	45.00	33.75	65.00	39.75	10.50	7.25
31.50	19.75	40.00	28.50	50.75	33.75	9.00	5.50
27.00	18.00	26.50	18.00	35.00	24.50	7.50	5.00
14.75	9.75	22.50	14.75	25.00	15.00	5.50	3.25
12.00	8.25	18.00	11.25	19.25	12.75	4.00	2.75
8.50	4.50	9.00	5.75	12.75	8.25	2.50	1.75
5.50	3.00	3.50	2.25	9.00	5.75		

The Tobey Furniture Co.

WABASH-AVE. WASHINGTON-ST.

EVADE ISSUE OF INQUIRIES

TWO INVESTIGATIONS DODGED BY THEIR PROMOTERS.

Federation of Labor Fails to Lay Proof of Corruption in Tunnel Franchise Before Council Committee on Judiciary—Dance Hall Matter Postponed, with Little Hope of Action Till After Election—Report on Ald. Cullerton's Taxes Is Ready.

Investigations of the Illinois Telegraph and Telephone franchise and the dance hall question were to come before the council committee on judiciary yesterday, but in each case the promoters evaded the issue.

The first business was the Scully resolution calling for an inquiry into the manner in which the original ordinance of the tunnel company had been passed, and it was expected that the Federation of Labor would be ready with the proof it claims to have that $110,000 was divided among twenty-three aldermen as the price of their votes for the measure. When the committee met, however, neither any representative of the federation nor Ald. Scully, who had procured the inquiry, was present.

"What ordinance do you want to investigate?" asked Chairman Werno. "There are several."

"Better ask Ald. Scully," remarked Ald. Dever.

"I don't see him here," answered the chairman. "Is there anybody here from the Federation of Labor?"

There was no answer, and Ald. Werno called in Policeman Bauder, who is the guard of the council rooms. "See if you can find anybody from the Federation of Labor?" said the chairman.

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye!" shouted Bauder, who had an original training in police courts. "Is there any one from the Federation of Labor around here anywhere?" But there was no response and Bauder so reported.

Calls for Dance Hall Report.

"Well," announced Chairman Werno, "we'll have to postpone the case a week, and in the meantime I'll notify Ald. Scully to appear with some evidence. Now the subcommittee on the dance hall question had better report."

There was an awkward silence for a moment, and then Ald. Snow got up.

"I'm sorry to say," he stated, "that the committee has been unable to agree. There are three members on it, Ald. Dever, Harkin, and myself, and, although we have held several meetings, we are of three minds. I am instructed to report it will be absolutely impossible for us to come to any decision. We will ask that the question of how to control dance halls be referred back to the entire committee."

So this matter was also postponed until a future meeting. There is so much politics in it that there is not much idea the question will be reached until after election.

Ready with Cullerton Matter.

As a side issue the Cullerton investigation came up for settlement. A messenger from the county treasurer reported that Ald. Cullerton last Saturday had paid the tax judgment against him and the treasurer's office had no further interest in the matter. It was suggested that all the committee could do was to make a report of the status of the case, and Chairman Werno remarked:

"The question before the committee is whether Ald. Cullerton is disqualified for a seat in the council on account of nonpayment of taxes. The facts brought forth are that he was in arrears but has since paid."

"That is about all we can say," remarked Ald. Snow. "I don't see how the report can carry any opinion with it; it should simply state the facts. I would suggest, however, that the statement of Ald. Cullerton as to how he paid a constable $5 for settling one of the tax judgments should be incorporated in the report."

"It will go in," said Chairman Werno.

TUNNEL COMPANY TO ABSORB PATENT HOLDING CONCERN?

Director of Latter Says Indications Are That Way—Vice President Wheeler Declares He Knows Nothing of It.

"There are indications that it is the plan of the syndicate which recently took over the Illinois Tunnel company, which operates Strowger automatic telephones, to absorb the $5,000,000 Strowger Automatic Telephone company, which owns the patents."

This was the statement of a director of the Strowger company yesterday as result of a prompt disclaimer published concerning a circular issued by A. M. Andrews, a broker, on the subject of the Strowger stock.

The disclaimer emanated from the office of Albert G. Wheeler, president of the Illinois Tunnel company. Directors of the patent holding company say that the Wheeler interests have opposed every effort to put up the price of the stock.

"The circular was inaccurate in many particulars," said Albert G. Wheeler Jr., who is vice president of the Strowger company and secretary of the Automatic Telephone company. "It was for that reason, fearing that stockholders might hold responsible the directors whose names were given in it, that we publicly disclaimed its statements. I do not know of any intention to buy stock for tunnel interests."

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ALARM SOUNDS

BURGLAR CAUGHT

A burglar alarm sounded at midnight, called two officers of the Chicago Electric Protective Co. to the Penny Arcade, 288 State Street. They found a burglar who retreated to the basement; after an exchange of shots the man was captured just as he was escaping through a rear door.

—*The Tribune, February 21, 1905.*

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SPIRIT OF REVOLT SWEEPS CAUCASUS

Revolutionists Loot Arsenals and Armories and Defy the Authorities.

RIOT, PILLAGE IN BAKU.

Assassin of Sergius Says Before Victim Is Buried Others Will Be Dead.

BULLETIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22, 1:10 a. m.—Traffic on the Moscow, Kieff and Voronezh railway has ceased. A partial strike has been declared on the Vladikakaz railway. Strikes of workmen have broken out at Saratoff and Suchun.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—Alarming reports have been accumulating during the last few days regarding the situation in the Caucasus and trans-Caucasia, which are reported to be in a state of general insurrection. Arsenals and armories have been looted and a spirit of anarchy prevails, landowners and other wealthy residents being victims.

The Novoe prints today fresh reports confirming previous stories from Baku, where violence is triumphant. Law abiding people are terrorized, the officials are powerless, and the police are afraid to show themselves. Oil wells and houses are ablaze, and fighting and pillaging are going on in several parts of the city. Many persons have been killed or wounded. Armenians are being attacked by Mussulman Tartars.

Members of the bourse and others connected with the Baku petroleum companies have received private letters confirming reports of disorders.

Doubt as to Czar's Intentions.

Even in the midst of his grief over the death of Grand Duke Sergius, evidence exists that Emperor Nicholas is giving his attention to political developments; but reports as to his intentions are conflicting. Indications point toward a decision to revive the zemsky sobor, and some rumors even give the date when the proclamation convening that body will be issued.

These rumors, however, probably are premature; but there is little doubt in the best informed quarters that the emperor's decision will be favorable, although it is understood that the court party is still fighting desperately for time, maintaining that it would be an irreparable blunder to yield in the face of terrorism, even if it should be advisable later on.

Sergius' Last Word "Stand Firm."

Contrary to previous reports, it is now said that the last word from Grand Duke Sergius to the emperor, contained in a letter brought to Prince Schirinsky Schakmatoff, was to stand firm. According to earlier reports, Sergius, seeing that opposition was useless, outlined in his letter a plan for a zemsky sobor modeled as much as possible in its powers.

It is officially announced that Grand Duke Paul has been readmitted to the Russian army with his former rank of lieutenant general and aid-de-camp general. He arrived at Tsarskoe Selo today. After having been in exile for several years as the result of a morganatic marriage with Mme. Olga Pistolkors, he proceeded to St. Petersburg alone but Prussia, no permission having been received for the grand duchess to cross the Russian frontier. She probably will return to Paris.

PREDICTS MORE VICTIMS.

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.—Sergius' assassin is also defiant and says before his victim is buried other victims will be found. The slayer of the grand duke maintains an attitude of profound indifference. When pressed to reply to questions he declared that all the efforts of the authorities would have no result.

Regarding his motives the assassin said he only acted in the interests of an oppressed people. He considered the deed was an act of duty. The grand dukes had for years violated every canon of ordinary decency and ruined the country while exploiting the weak will of the emperor for their own ends. They had made him a tyrant, so that the people execrate him. He was aware that the emperor was an innocent dupe and his party had decided to deliver the emperor from the evil influences surrounding him, in the hope that he some day would join in the movement and become head of a national government based on western lines.

Neither the police nor their spies, the assassin added, will be able to protect those who are doomed to death.

Wounded Coachman Dies.

The coachman who was driving the carriage in which Grand Duke Sergius was riding when he was assassinated died today of his injuries. He sustained seventy-six distinct wounds.

There was a continuous procession of Muscovites today passing through the Kremlin gates to visit the Chudoff monastery and the scene of the tragedy in Senate square, pausing to cross themselves at the tall iron cross which has been erected at the exact spot where the assassination took place, and before which a lamp is constantly burning, as before a shrine. Pieces of the carriage and other evidence of the tragedy continually are being found.

The remains in the coffin are now covered with a light gauze, through which part of the uniform of the dead grand duke is visible.

Funeral Mass Conducted.

Besides practically continuous requiems, an unusually solemn funeral mass was conducted today by the Moscow metropolitan, assisted by four bishops, seven archimandrites, or priests of the imperial household, twelve archpriests, and twenty priests. The Alexis chapel in the monastery, in which the service was held, was packed to overflowing with courtiers, ladies in waiting, administrations, and members of the nobility.

The burial procession on Thursday will have only a few yards to traverse, it having been decided to give the body temporary interment in the adjoining chapel of "Andrew the First Called." It is a gloomy room in ancient Russian architecture, pillared and gilded with byzantine ornateness. The burial place is immediately behind the famous "Red Staircase" of the Choudoff monastery, from which for centuries the emperor and the empress have greeted their subjects after the coronation ceremonies and on great state occasions.

PRINCESS AS KITCHEN MAID?

Louise of Saxony, Speaking of Domestic Trials, Says She Retains Means of Livelihood.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

FLORENCE, Feb. 21.—Countess de Montignoso, formerly Princess Louise of Saxony, in referring today to her domestic trials, said: "I know how to do all kinds of housework and could do the work of a kitchen maid if necessary. For twelve years I suffered from the want of affection on my husband's part. He was weak and easily turned by those about him. But I will not allow them to rob me of my child. They may try to take away my means of livelihood, but I will work."

Chicago Girls Learn to Salute Flag.

Not to be outdone as far as patriotism is concerned by Helen Beach of Bayonne, N. J., who has learned how to salute the American flag, Chicago girls are industriously practicing the salute as authorized by President Roosevelt. "Right hand to forehead, then slowly lower it to the side," is the order of the young drill-mistresses who are attempting to perfect the salute of Chicago girls. In the public schools, on the playgrounds and in the homes the drill goes on, and the salute is here reaching a degree of perfection not even dreamed of by the president when he laid down the principles of the salute to the Bayonne girls.

TERMS OF PEACE; WILL CZAR SIGN?

(Continued from first page.)

a battery, which opened fire. We were short of ammunition, while the Japanese were all the time receiving reinforcements, and the place became too hot for us. I gave instructions to have the ditches of the village well examined to avoid abandoning wounded men and then ordered the battery to retire, and began slowly retiring myself with the Cossacks. At that moment a bullet hit me in the leg. "Luckily," the general concluded, "the enemy did not succeed in hindering our passage of the river."

Gen. Nogi at Liaoyang.

The staffs of Field Marshal Oyama and Gens. Kuroki and Oku are at Liaoyang, which is strongly fortified. The Ninth division, commanded by Gen. Nogi, has arrived at Liaoyang, and the First division is now arriving there. There are reports that the Japanese are reinforcing Corea.

A secret order issued by Gen. Oku has been captured. It says:

"Through all fights all, from the chief to the last soldier, have done their duty. They have not spared their stomachs and have driven back the enemy everywhere. Nevertheless, we have not yet been able to thoroughly defeat the enemy. The most difficult and heaviest fighting is yet before us, and the end of the war is far distant. Let commanders instruct subordinates that any hesitation or irresolution increases the loss, and a determined attack causes less. It is, therefore, imperative to advance with determination. Commanders must punish the unworthy without the slightest mercy. There must be no following personal inclinations except in the strict line of duty."

More Skirmishing at Front.

Extensive movements by the Japanese opposite the Russian left flank caused the sending out of two scouting divisions at noon of Feb. 18, the first occupying positions on both banks of the Taitse river at Suidoun and the second occupying a pass eleven miles southeast of Tsinkhetchen.

On Feb. 19 the Japanese attacked both divisions, taking advantage of a snow storm to approach the Russian pickets, and succeeded in forcing back the Russians beyond the Taitse river from Suidoun. Skirmishing continues with varying fortunes. The division at the pass maintained its ground against the fire of four style guns, using common black powder. The Russian losses are less than a score wounded.

KAFFA WELCOMES STOESSEL.

KAFFA, Crimea, Feb. 21.—Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, former commander at Port Arthur, arrived here today and was welcomed by a cheering crowd. At the dockside a deputation from the municipality presented him with the traditional bread and salt and an address of welcome. Stoessel, in reply, said: "My officers and soldiers coming back to the fatherland bow to you."

Many relatives of those who had defended Port Arthur were present, and there were pathetic exhibitions of grief or joy, according to the news received. Stoessel personally condoled with the widows and orphans, and many of them kissed his hand.

EXPLAIN ATTACHES' DEATH.

CHEFOO, Feb. 21.—The two Chinamen arrested here on the charge of being concerned in the mysterious disappearance of Capt. von Gilgenheim and Lieut. de Cuverville, the German and French naval attachés at Port Arthur, who left that place in a junk Aug. 7 last, have given further details of the affair.

The attachés and one Russian civilian embarked on board a junk manned by five Chinese at Liaotie peninsula. Fearing an approaching storm, the Chinese insisted on returning to Pigeon bay, and the passengers attempted to coerce the Chinese to continue the voyage. During the fight the foreigners were thrown overboard. Then, fearing to return, the Chinese on board the junk proceeded to Liaochowfoo, north of Chefoo.

OYAMA REPORTS ATTACK.

TOKIO, Feb. 21, noon.—Field Marshal Oyama, reporting today, says that a small infantry attack was made on Fang mountain on Feb. 20. The Russians shelled Lanatai on the night of Feb. 19, using heavy guns.

IRISH CUT DOWN MAJORITY

CHEER VOTE ON REDMOND AMENDMENT, WHICH IS LOST.

Indorsement of Balfour Ministry in Commons by Vote of 286 to 236 Shows Unexpectedly Large Reduction of Government Support—Present System of Rule in Ireland Declared Unsatisfactory—Some Disorder Attends Speech of Premier.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 21.—John Redmond's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was defeated in the house of commons tonight by a vote of 286 to 236, but the unexpectedly large reduction of the majority for the Balfour ministry was greeted with Irish cheers.

The vote followed a debate occupying two days and affording an opportunity to representatives of the several parties and factions to express their views on the Irish situation. The amendment declared in effect that "the present system of government (of Ireland) is opposed to the will of the Irish people."

The net result of the debate showed that all agreed that the present system of government of Ireland is unsatisfactory, but there was a distinct disagreement concerning methods by which discontent might be abated and Ireland cease to be a disturbing element in the politics of the united kingdom.

Healy Praises Irish in America.

W. S. Kenyon-Slaney (independent conservative) directed his speech against home rule, and referred to the claim of Irish-Americans that they had killed the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Timothy Healy, replying on this point, said:

"God bless the Irish in America. They are faithful to their country, regardful of its interests, and are determined that if you make a treaty of peace with the United States it shall be abiding and lasting."

Mr. Healy bitterly assailed the Ulster unionists and eloquently appealed to the conservative party to concede the wishes of the nationalists in the interest of imperial policy.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said he "supported the policy of a thorough fundamental alteration of the whole system of Irish government." The Irish people, he said, deserved a better government, springing from and controlled by themselves.

Balfour Closes Debate.

Premier Balfour, in winding up the debate, said that every unionist and every one of his ministers agreed that the broad lines now existing as to the government of Ireland were not lines that should be preserved. Beyond these expressions neither the leader of the opposition nor the premier committed himself concerning home rule. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman supported Mr. Redmond's amendment in the division, but he was unable to secure the support of a sufficient number to achieve the real object of the amendment—namely: the defeat of the unionist government.

Mr. Balfour's speech was frequently interrupted by hooting from Irish members, and the speaker was obliged to intervene to request order. Mr. Balfour calmly waited until the disturbance was over. On one occasion he said he was not being treated with the courtesy which had been extended to Irish members. Referring to Lord Hugh Cecil's statement that home rule was dead, he said at least he could take the view that home rule was being buried decently. He viewed without fear the end of the battle if the great party in favor of union remained undivided; but it was vital that all smaller controversies should be subordinated to this great national and imperial issue.

SIR HENRY IRVING COLLAPSES.

Actor Is Attacked by a Severe Chill Following Performance, but Rallies Soon Afterward.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A severe chill caused Sir Henry Irving to collapse after a performance last night, but he has almost recovered.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The proposed increase in the Turkish customs duties has been accepted by the six great powers on condition that the revenue so derived shall be devoted to carrying out reforms. Turkey, in soliciting their assent, undertook to accept the Austro-Russian scheme for reform of Macedonian finances.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.—The house of delegates has passed the five day eviction law against tenants. The American Federation of Labor denounces the measure as oppressive. The executive council will be appealed to to disapprove the act.

ROME.—The foreign office has announced satisfaction with the appointment of Henry White to be American ambassador at Rome.

GATES & HOADLEY IN IRON COMBINE.

Wrest from Hanover National Bank Control of Tennessee Company.

HANNAH ELIAS WINS OUT.

Supreme Court Dismisses Suit Brought Against Negress by John R. Platt.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 21.

John W. Gates and Joseph H. Hoadley of International Power fame have, according to the statements of their friends today, worked in the Tennessee Coal and Iron company another deal like that involved in the Louisville and Nashville transaction. Their friends say they have wrested the control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company from President John T. Woodward of the Hanover National bank, Cord Meyers, Benjamin F. Tracy, and the rest of the Hanover bank "group."

Gates and Hoadley in Big Iron Combine Scheme.

Hoadley was too diffident to admit this accusation, but he would not deny it and said John W. Gates, who now is in Los Angeles, would confirm it, probably, if he could be reached over the long distance telephone wires.

The reason for this wresting of the control of the $22,500,000 coal and iron company from its old owners is understood to have been that it is wanted for the purposes of combination with the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company, and the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron company, already owned by Gates and Hoadley, and the International Power company, as well as the Pioneer plant of the Republic Iron and Steel company, the Alabama Steel and Wire company, and other like concerns near Birmingham, Ala., with a capitalization running well on towards $75,000,000.

Huge purchases of the Tennessee Coal and Iron stock have been under way for ten days or more and today on the stock exchange about 91,000 shares were traded in on an advance of 4¼ points, while the common stock of the Sloss-Sheffield company advanced 19⅝ points to 98⅜. The Republic Iron and Steel issues also were strong.

Hannah Elias won a complete victory today, when Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme court dismissed the suit brought against her by the aged John R. Platt to recover the sum of $685,385 which, the octogenarian says he gave her in the course of the last decade. Aside from the temporary injunction restraining her from using the moneys which she admitted on the witness stand she received from Platt, the negress now is in unhampered legal possession of the old man's wealth. That injunction probably will be vacated.

Hannah Elias May Keep Platt's Wealth.

Justice O'Gorman says: "For a number of years the plaintiff and defendant maintained meretricious relations. From time to time during this period the defendant received from the plaintiff large sums of money. The plaintiff now seeks the return thereof and bases his right to recover on the sole ground of blackmail and extortion by means of threats of bodily harm and the exposure of their relations.

"The case absolutely is without evidence to sustain this claim; indeed, the plaintiff asserts that the alleged threats never affected him."

When the Hecla Iron works of Brooklyn failed to get the contract for furnishing the book stacks of the new public library, although its bid was nearly $200,000 less than that of the Snead Iron company of Louisville, Ky., to which the board of estimates awarded the contract, some of the officers of the Hecla company intimated that had they been willing to pay out money to certain officials they could have obtained the contract.

Bribery Charge in Library Contract Falls Down.

Controller Grout asked the district attorney to make an investigation. Jerome made the inquiry, and as a result sent to Mr. Grout today affidavits made by one of the officials of the company, giving the name of the man who is alleged to have approached them. He is Jacob A. Costuma, who until last October was foreman of the park department at $6 a day.

Accompanying the affidavits was a letter written by the district attorney in which he said nothing in the affidavits showed a crime had been committed. The affidavits declared that $75,000 was the figure named as necessary to get the contract.

When the case against John A. Benson, the wealthy California landowner, was called in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton, for the government, asked that argument on the appeal be deferred until the United States Supreme court has passed on the Diamond and Hide appeals.

Arguments in Land Cases Are Deferred.

They are held by the government prosecutors as codefendants with Benson in the alleged conspiracy against the government to deprive it of valuable school lands in California.

It was also charged that Benson had bribed certain clerks in the United States land office in Washington in connection with the deals. On the contention that the same points are to be adjudicated by the Supreme court argument in the Benson case was deferred.

Ex-State Senator Jacob Worth of Brooklyn, N. Y., expired suddenly at Hot Springs, Ark., today, presumably from heart failure. He was a well known figure in New York politics and owned a number of good racehorses. For several days he had been complaining of pains in the region of his heart, but seemingly paid slight heed to his ailment. He was in his usual good spirit during the afternoon while at the track and joked with a number of friends on the return trip to the city. On arrival at his hotel about 5:45 p. m., he went to his room and lay down on the bed, expiring before aid could reach him.

Jacob Worth Dies Suddenly at Hot Springs.

Fred H. Smith, a stock broker, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors to Benjamin A. Nierbuhr. One of the attorneys for the assignee said: "The assets of Mr. Smith will scarcely amount to anything, while at a rough estimate the liabilities will be about $80,000. The large sums owed represent money borrowed." Mr. Smith had been in business for thirty-five years and had been a member of the consolidated exchange since 1883.

Stock Broker Assigns After 35 Years' Success.

After forty years, during which neither had seen each other, City Magistrate Leroy Crane, sitting in Yorkville court, met his brother, Frank M. Crane of Montague, Mich., today for the first time. Mr. Crane of Michigan, a well to do farmer, came here to surprise his brother with a two weeks' visit.

City Magistrate Meets Brother After Forty Years.

ONLY 30½ HOURS
To Hot Springs, Ark.

The Wabash Banner Blue Limited, which leaves Chicago daily at 11:30 a. m., connects with the Hot Springs Special in St. Louis Union Station, arriving at Hot Springs 6:00 a. m.—only 20½ hours from Chicago. Write for booklet and full details. Wabash city ticket office, 97 Adams street.

Germ troubles are so unnecessary—so easily cured; it is wrong to let them continue. Won't you try Liquozone—free?

If you are sick with a germ trouble, please let us show you how easy it is to get well. Let us show you at our expense; let us buy the first bottle for you.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle, and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want those results—you want to be well. Then be fair with yourself; let us show you the way.

What Liquozone Is.

Liquozone is a product now used the world over in the treatment of germ diseases. In millions of homes it has done and is doing what medicine cannot do.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas. No drugs, no alcohol—nothing but gas enters into it. The process of making takes fourteen days, and requires immense apparatus. Then we get one cubic inch of Liquozone for each 1,250 cubic inches of gas used. This process has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. Yet it is not only harmless, but remarkably helpful. The effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Even a well person feels its instant benefit. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is life to an animal but deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease, while Liquozone is almost certain. We proved this fact for years, through physicians and hospitals, in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. Then we paid $100,000 for the American rights—the highest price ever paid for any discovery used in the cure of sickness.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable:

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abcess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Liver Troubles
Bright's Disease	Malaria—Neuralgia
Bowel Troubles	Many Heart Troubles
Coughs—Colds	Piles—Pneumonia
Consumption	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Colic—Croup	Rheumatism
Constipation	Scrofula
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhœa	Stomach Troubles
Dandruff—Dropsy	Throat Troubles
Dyspepsia	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fevers—Gall Stones	Varicocele
Goitre—Gout	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitaliser accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 453-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

[357.A] Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

OTHERS IN CHADWICK NET

BANK PRESIDENTS AND CASHIERS INDICTED BY FEDERAL JURY.

Woman Is Accused Again on Two Counts and Financiers in Oberlin and Conneaut, O., Must Answer to Charges of Misapplying Funds, Making False Reports and Entries, Conspiracy Against Government, and Embezzlement.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Two more indictments were returned against Mrs. Cassie Chadwick today by the federal grand jury in connection with her operations through the closed National Bank of Oberlin. This makes seven federal and three state indictments against her.

At the same time the jury returned indictments against two bank presidents, one managing director, and three cashiers. The entire list of those indicted today is as follows:

A. B. SPEAR, cashier of Oberlin Citizens' National bank of Oberlin, O., misappropriating $80,000 of bank's funds Aug. 24, 1903, by issuing two drafts for $50,000 and $30,000 on New York bank and making false entries in bank's books.

MRS. CASSIE L. CHADWICK, alias C. L. CHADWICK, alias MME. DEVERE, aiding and abetting A. B. Spear, conspiring with C. T. Beckwith, president of Oberlin National bank, and A. B. Spear in certifying checks drawn by her when it is alleged she had no funds on deposit.

L. P. OHLIGER, president of Wooster National bank of Wooster, O., embezzlement, abstracting bank's funds, and making false entries in bank's books. Also on separate indictment, charging perjury in having made false oath as to bank's condition to controller of currency.

J. R. ZIMMERMAN, managing director of Wooster bank, aiding and abetting L. P. Ohliger.

C. M. TRAVER, president of First National bank of Conneaut, O., on eighteen counts for making false entries in bank's books, misapplying funds, embezzlement, and conspiracy.

O. C. LILLIE, cashier of Wooster bank, indicted with Traver on eighteen counts and additionally on two counts for making alleged false report to controller of currency.

District Attorney Sullivan will try Mrs. Chadwick first on the conspiracy indictments. She and the others will be given an opportunity to plead next Monday in the federal court.

An order was issued today authorizing Trustee Nathan Loeser to sell the Chadwick home, valued at $50,000. There is a mortgage for $37,000 upon it in favor of the Savings Deposit Bank and Trust company of Elyria, O. The home was a gift from Dr. Chadwick to his wife when they were married.

Discuss Chadwick Jewels.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—C. F. Leach, collector of customs at Cleveland, and Mr. Ridgely, controller of the currency, conferred with Secretary Shaw today in regard to the jewels which were once the property of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. They are now in the possession of the controller as a part of the assets of one of the banks from which Mrs. Chadwick secured a loan by pledging them. There is some doubt as to whether the customs duties ever were paid on these gems. If the duties have not been paid they will be charged against the bank which received them as collateral.

MRS. CHADWICK NAMED IN TRIAL

Mentioned as One of Those Interested in the Lowell Insurance Concerns.

The name of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick figured in the trial of W. A. Lowell and W. M. Cowell, alleged promoters of "wildcat" insurance, yesterday. Cowell, who has turned state's evidence, was cross examined in connection with "prominent" and "wealthy" men and women named in the circulars sent out by Lowell and Cowell.

One name was that of a Mrs. Broadbeck and Cowell said she had been known also by the name of Stewart and Moore.

"Now is it not a fact you testified in the federal court that Mrs. Broadbeck was none other than Mrs. Cassie Chadwick?" asked the lawyer for the defense.

"Well, I heard that Mrs. Broadbeck was Mrs. Chadwick," answered the witness.

Assistant State's Attorney Fred Fake also brought out the fact that the "insurance company" had made use of the name of former Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin.

SLEIGH IS HIT: WOMAN KILLED.

Jonathan Ross, Former Chief Justice of Vermont, Was Driving with Wife and Train Strikes Vehicle.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Jonathon Ross, wife of the former United States senator and former chief justice of the Supreme court, was killed today in a sleigh, which was struck by a train. She and her husband were driving, and Mr. Ross was severely injured.

Dr. Alice Hamilton to Give Lecture.

Dr. Alice Hamilton of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases will lecture on "Public Care of Tubercular Diseases" at 4 p. m. today in the Institute of Social Science and Arts.

RHEUMATISM

Price 25c

Cures Rheumatism Sciatica Lumbago Stiff and Swollen Joints

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS.
MUNYON, Philadelphia

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S COCOA

The Cream of Cocoas.
The Most Nutritious and Economical.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Afford speedy relief in Bronchial and Lung Troubles. Sold only in boxes.

AMUSEMENTS.

STUDEBAKER Last Pop. Matinee Today. 25c to $1.
Tonight—Last 6 Times
PERLEY OPERA COMPANY
In the Musical Triumph, The
GIRL AND THE BANDIT

STUDEBAKER MUSIC HALL. SEATS—50c, 75c, $1.
MR. F. WIGHT NEUMANN announces
TODAY AT 3:30
The Only Appearance in Recital of FRITZ
KREISLER

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE Today at 2:15 25c to $1
JAMES K. HACKETT
IN "THE FORTUNES OF THE KING"

NEXT SUNDAY One Week Only. Seat Sale Tomorrow.
BLANCHE BATES
"THE DARLING OF THE GODS," Monday and Tuesday Nights and Wednesday Matinee.
"KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO" and "MADAME BUTTERFLY," Wednesday and Thursday Nights.
"HEDDA GABLER," Friday Night.
"ROSMERSHOLM," Sat. Mat. and Sat. Night.

ILLINOIS
EVENINGS AT 8:30 P. M.
MATINEES TODAY, THURS. AND SAT. AT 2 P. M.
MR. HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
PARSIFAL

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT
EDNA MAY IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
THE SCHOOL GIRL
SALE OPENS TOMORROW MORNING.
PRICES $2.00 TO 50. Mail Orders Now.

M'VICKER'S Jacob Litt, Proprietor.
The Safest Theater in the World—40 Exits.
HOLIDAY MAT. TODAY.
FREDERICK KATHRYN
WARDE AND KIDDER
In an Imposing Revival of Shakespeare's Tale of Saint Peter's Tale
EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE SATURDAY.
NEXT SUNDAY—CHANGE OF BILL.
WARDE AND KIDDER
In Stanislaus Stange's Play.
SALAMMBO (The Daughter of Hamilcar)
SEATS NOW SELLING.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S Matinee Tues., Sat., Sunday.
MATINEE TODAY 2:15
GEO. W. LEDERER'S MUSICAL GLITTER
JESTFUL JINGLING JOCULAR.
SMILING ISLAND
Gala Matinee Today at 2:15. 25c to 75c Night Prices, 25c to $1

AUDITORIUM PRICES $1.50 to 50c. TONIGHT AT 8.
Washington's Birthday
MATINEE TODAY.
Klaw & Erlanger Co. [Inc.] Production of
BEN-HUR

GARRICK MATINEE TODAY.
THE REAL DRAMATIC SUCCESS.
CHARLES HAWTREY
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

POWERS' Matinee Today at 2 Prices 50c to $1.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM IN LETTY
NIGHTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.

COLUMBUS MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
"HAPPY HOOLIGAN."
Next—Return Engagement "THE SMART SET."

The veiled mystery of Vienna. The caricature that puzzled the chief of the secret police. See next Sunday's Tribune.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musicale
In Recital Hall at 2 O'Clock Today
Anna Weiss . . . . Piano
Catherine Hall-Thatcher, Violin
Florence Mills . . . . Cello
(Chicago Ladies' Trio)
Fritz N. Huttmann . . Tenor
ROTHSCHILD & COMPANY
STATE AND VAN BUREN STREETS

ORCHESTRA HALL MONDAY, FEB. 27.
D'ALBERT CONCERT
The Chicago Orchestra, Founded by Theodore Thomas.
EUGENE d'ALBERT and Frederick A. Stock
1—Conductors—2
2—SOLOISTS—3
EUGEN d'ALBERT, Pianist. | Mme. HERMINIE d'ALBERT, German Operatic Soprano.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Ching Lan Foo Troupe. Hallen & Fuller.
Webb's Great Seals. Sherman & DeForrest.
Chas. F. Semon. Mabel Johnson.
Billy Link. 3—Josselyn Trio—3
Geo. & May Woodward. Marguerite Newton.
Sandow Brothers. Burton & Burton.
Warren & Howard. Kitty Chambers.
The Kinodrome. Davis & Davis.
PRICES—10—15—25—35—50 CENTS.

HAYMARKET
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Emmett Corrigan & Co. Paul Conchas.
George Wilson. Burke & LaRue & Inbert
Rush Jesters Trio. James H. Cullen.
Fox & Foxie. Texana Sisters.
Mildred Grover. Mr. & Mrs. Pierce.
The Martines. Sawtelle & Sears.
Clayton Brothers. Billy Batcheller.
The Kinodrome. Dobson & Dodds
Prices, 10, 15, 25, 35, 50c; Mats. 10, 15, 25c

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
The Fadette Orchestra. Press Eldridge.
Winona Shannon & Co. Carlisle's Ponies & Dogs
Barry & Halvers. Augusta Glose.
Wood & Ray. Duffy, Sawtelle & Duffy
Tom Ripley. Waldron Brothers.
Caldwell & Thomas. Edith Richards.
Funny Kenna. Sisters Webb.
Murdock & Mack. The Kinodrome.
Prices, 15—25—35—50c. Loge Reserved, 75c.

LA SALLE MATINEE TODAY
"I'm Musical Monarch of All I Survey."
IS THE CLARION CRY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE BEY. 139th Time.
Holiday Mat. Washington's Birthday.

GREAT NORTHERN Every Night 25c, 50c, 75c
GEO. M. COHAN'S POLITICAL SATIRE.
RUNNING FOR OFFICE
Next Week—MASON & MASON.
SUN., WED., SAT. MATS.

COLISEUM.
Roller Skating
Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.
PRIZE MASQUERADE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
Final Races and Awarding Medals Feb. 23.

SAM T. JACK'S,
Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Cen. 2198
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY AT 2 AND 8.
...DUDES AND DAISIES CO...
"Dandy Doings." "A Swift Finish."

BIJOU—Matinee Every Day.
THE STAIN OF GUILT
Week Day 20c Matinees.
Next—"Tracked Across the World."

ACADEMY NIGHTS, 15 to 75c. Mat. Sun., Wed., Sat., 25c
SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.
Next—HAPPY HOOLIGAN.

NEW 31ST STREET THEATER. Phone Douglas 1691.
MAY HOSMER AND COMPANY
This Week—IN THE SERPENT'S POWER.
Extra Mat. Wed., Feb. 22. Mats. Thurs., Sat., Sun.

WHERE TO EAT.

FIREPROOF HOTEL
Kaiserhof
270 Clark-st. Near Jackson-blvd.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
DINNER $1.00, INCLUDING WINE.
From 6 to 8 P. M.
Music by the ROYAL HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.
Wednesday: Filets Mignons à la Romaine.
Thursday: Ragout of Chicken à la Marengo.
NOW OPEN EVENINGS.
AFTER-THEATER DINNER PARTIES GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.
ST. HUBERT ENGLISH GRILL ROOM
Top Floor Majestic Hotel Bldg., Quincy-st.
"The place of all places to get viands properly cooked."
ORGAN RECITAL 4:30 to 6, and 10:30 to 12 p. m.
GUNTHER'S 212 STATE STREET.
...FINE LUNCHEONS
DELICIOUS REFRESHMENTS. FOUR O'CLOCK TEAS, AND AFTER THEATER SUPPERS.

Catalogue Ready
Vaughan's Seeds 84 & 86 Randolph St.
Catalogue Free

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Daily, with Sunday, three months	2.00
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LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1905.

"THE MIDNIGHT SCHEDULE."

There is little doubt that the practice of granting rebates to favored shippers by railroads is less prevalent now than formerly. One reason of this is that the Elkins law, passed in 1903, was mainly designed to prevent such infractions of the interstate commerce law as rebates and discriminations, which are classed as misdemeanors. It made it easier to reach and punish these offenses, even if it did abolish the penalty of imprisonment and make the imposition of fines the only punishment. The letter of the law is obeyed more today, but there are numerous ways of evading the spirit. The private car lines, the private switch track, and other artful methods of granting rebates without violating the anti-rebate law have been developed. Among these is a method known as the "midnight schedule."

The interstate commerce act allows a reduction in freight rates to go into effect after a three days' public notice. To advance a rate it is necessary to give ten days' notice. A freight charge may be greatly reduced and then restored to the old rate within a short space of time.

President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western railroad has shown how large shippers take advantage of this provision of the law to secure rates which amount practically to rebates. The large dealer in grain agrees with the traffic manager of a railroad that upon a certain day a notice shall be issued that the rate on a particular kind of grain is to be reduced, say 1 cent per bushel, between certain points. Armed with this secret knowledge the grain dealer is able to outbid other dealers by offering a fraction of a cent more than the market price of the grain. He accumulates immense quantities of the commodity, practically obtains the visible supply in a certain locality, and when the new rate is put into effect he is able to ship his grain to market at less cost than has been customary. After his grain is shipped the old rate is restored by giving the required notice to the interstate commerce commission. The law has been strictly observed, but the favored dealer has had an advantage which operates the same as a straight rebate. He has been able to crush out all competitors because of his secret understanding with the railroad concerning "the midnight schedule."

A few months ago the steel trust secured a reduction of 50 per cent of the customary rate on iron from Pittsburg to the Missouri river. It had a large consignment of goods to deliver to that territory. Having made the shipment the old rate was restored. The trust practically received a rebate of one-half the freight rates charged competitors. It knew in advance that the reduction would be made and was able to make all the necessary preparations to take advantage of it. Its rivals were unable to do so.

The "midnight schedule" should be added to the other forms of rebate dodging practiced by large corporations. The law must be amended in some way to prevent such palpable violations of its original intent, which is the absolute equality of rates for all shippers.

IMPROVE THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

The small loss in the Japanese armies from disease still continues to be the marvel of the world. It is so small and so out of proportion to the loss in other armies that one naturally is suspicious of the accuracy of the Japanese reports. There may be some information withheld for the purpose of concealing the true state of affairs from the Russians. The natural rate of mortality among Japanese soldiers seems to be less during war than it is in other armies during peace. The death rate in our own army for 1902 was 15.5 per thousand men. In the Japanese army the mortality due to sickness seems to be but a small fraction of 1 per cent.

Gen. Nogi's reports of the operations before Port Arthur show that from May 6 to Dec. 1 there were but forty deaths out of 24,642 cases of sickness. This mortality rate among the sick is one-sixth of 1 per cent. Estimating his army at 100,000 men it appears that one out of every 2,500 died from disease. In the Spanish-American war, which lasted about half the time covered by Gen. Nogi's report, 2,604 American soldiers died from disease, fully 70 per cent of all who went on the sick list. If the Japanese reports of mortality are but approximately correct there is a pressing need of adopting in our own army the precautions against disease which the Japs have used with such wonderful success.

It is true that there is a fundamental difference in the character of the American and Japanese soldier which would make it impossible to secure the same results in our army even if the same painstaking work were done by our medical officers which is done by the Japanese. The Japanese soldier obeys implicitly the hygienic rules of the medical department. The American soldier will obey the rules so long as they do not interfere too greatly with his comfort. The latter is more intolerant of restraint, and self-assertion is his predominant trait. Moreover, his standard of life and of diet is much more complex than that of the Jap. He also gets more pay and is able to indulge himself in excesses that the Japanese soldier could not afford had he the inclination.

The bill before congress to reorganize the medical corps does not go into the matter with anything like the thoroughness which is demanded. That bill deals mostly with the rank of army surgeons and decreases instead of increasing their number. A reorganization of the medical service would include such matters as a revision of the army dietary, sanitation on the field, and authority of medical officers to enforce obedience to hygienic rules. To put the American army on the same hygienic basis as that of Japan is probably impossible, but an attempt should be made to do so. Certainly the American soldier is as worthy of the best medical supervision as the Japanese.

M. V. L. HAS GONE TOO FAR.

Ald. Alling is right in taking exception to the depreciatory characterization of him by the Municipal Voters' league as "impulsive and at times hasty in judgment and speech." This is an ungracious remark to make about a man who for eight years has been a faithful public servant, and who is about to leave the council of his own volition, to the regret of his constituents. In this instance the Municipal Voters' league has shown itself impulsive and sadly lacking in judgment and good manners.

It has been going too fast and far of late, and should take lessons in discretion. It is not so popular as it was. That is because it is slipping into the habit of giving orders instead of advice. The people do not view with pleasure the growth of an imperium in imperio—of an organization which seeks to become more powerful than the elected servants of the voters.

The league has done the public much service. But that does not warrant it in playing the part of the dictator and the censor, and passing as a court of last resort on the merits of public officials who have earned the gratitude of the community by years of intelligent and disinterested labor.

The Municipal Voters' league should go slow in the future, or its influence will end.

A JAIL ON THE BOULEVARD.

There are before the council ordinances for the extension of Michigan boulevard northward to make a connection with the north side park system. At the same time the city authorities are planning to disfigure the boulevard by the erection of a police station—a sort of jail—at the corner of Fourteenth street. They can see nothing objectionable in the appearance of patrol wagons and "black marias" on a pleasure drive. It does not occur to them that the policemen and the brawling, swearing drunkards of both sexes who are much in evidence around the Harrison street station would not be an ornament to a boulevard. In short, the officials who have got up this amazing plan have no sense of the fitness of things.

The property owners on Michigan and Indiana avenues protest against the improper use the city contemplates making of its lot. They are right to protest. The south park board will object when its attention is called to the matter. So will all citizens who are interested in the beautification of Michigan boulevard.

It is true that the city has a vacant lot at Fourteenth street, but do not the city officials know that a police station should be in the neighborhood which provides it with business—the neighborhood whence most of the drunks and disorderlies come? They are not gathered in on Michigan boulevard or Wabash avenue, but in districts farther west and north—on Polk, Clark, and Harrison streets and Fifth avenue. The policeman naturally prefers the short haul to the long haul when a disorderly fellow has to be taken to the station. There is economy of time and muscle in it. The men on duty at the Harrison street station will see the unbusiness-like features of a removal to Fourteenth street and Michigan avenue if their superiors cannot.

The plan is indefensible from whatever point of view it may be looked at. It would be monstrous to build on Michigan boulevard a common lockup with its offensive appurtenances of vice and crime.

HANECY IS WRONG AGAIN.

The Appellate court has reversed Judge Hanecy's injunction restraining the city from enforcing the automobile laws. This is no surprise to those who are acquainted with Judge Hanecy's record as a jurist, but it is always interesting to note in what particular the judge is wrong. In this last reversal it appears that Hanecy was in too much of a hurry to grant an injunction against a municipality. He listened a full minute or so to the attorneys of a few automobile owners, and, without giving the corporation counsel any opportunity to appear in the city's behalf, issued his "snap" injunction forbidding the arrest of persons who failed to comply with the ordinances regarding the numbering, licensing, and lighting of their machines.

As the court showed, the statutes require that before an injunction is issued the defendant shall be given notice unless the rights of the complainants shall be "unduly prejudiced" by giving such notice. That the rights of the complainants in this case would have been "unduly prejudiced" had a notice been given the city the Appellate court held was absurd. It expressed its opinion that Judge Hanecy did not take time to read the bill, the record showing that the injunction was granted on recommendation of a master in chancery. It would be interesting to have the court express an opinion as to whether Hanecy ever reads the law.

The court made some reference to former Judge John M. Wilson, who "refused to grant an injunction against a municipal corporation without notice." But, in the further language of the court, the Hon. John M. Wilson was a "most distinguished, learned, and able judge."

WHERE WILL THE POLITICIAN BE!

This is the question that is being currently asked in Springfield. Where will the politician be if anything like a direct primary law is adopted? The answer is simple. He will be at the mercy of his constituents.

During the last campaign a well known politician said: "Why, I shouldn't last five minutes under a direct primary law." He meant that he had always secured his nomination by going around to see a few leaders and that he would hardly know how to attack any other kind of arrangement. The legislators who occasionally drift back to Chicago from Springfield are uttering similar plaints. "There is nothing in this direct primary idea for the politician."

On the contrary, there is a great deal in it for him if he is the right kind of politician, if he knows the people of his district, if he understands their wants, if he has their confidence, if he has built up a reputation which will attract the voters to his name when they see it on the primary ballot. For the other kind of politician it must sorrowfully be admitted that the direct primary system holds out no rosy prospects. The constituents of that politician will vote him out of office. If no direct primary law be enacted he may succeed once or twice more in working his way to a nomination through the usual channels of intrigue, but there will be a dreadful row, because the direct primary idea is popular.

The politicians would better take up the direct primary idea and make the best of it. It is widely known that certain prominent politicians have already got together casually around the table to work out the method by which the direct primary system can be harmonized with their continued political existence. That is the right spirit. If anything is certain it is that direct primaries, with certain reasonable limitations, will soon sweep from Minnesota, Oregon, Wisconsin, and other states over the whole union. If the old dog can't learn new tricks he will have to go and the new tricks will be in the direction of pleasing the voters rather than the leaders.

CONTINUE to bear up. Spring is now less than a month away.

THE Pan-American bank prefers to stay where the creditors can't get at him.

THE people have begun to insist that the trusts shall recognise their administrative entity.

YES, we'll rally round the flags, boys, rally once again, shouting the battle cry of "Kansas!"—The Other States.

NOW THAT due respect has been paid to the memory of the sainted Senator Quay, let us resume our dignity and proceed with the regular delaying of the public business.

AT the present moment New York City doesn't know which it is prouder of—the subway or the brontosaurus skeleton.

IT is clear that Mr. Rockefeller needs a more extended sphere of influence in the Kansas legislature.

SOME day a horrified public may discover that there is also a Dowie trust.

THOSE Russian students appear to be preparing to do some desperate hazing.

STILL, it is rude for that Kansas oil concern to refer to a cabinet officer as "one Hitchcock."

WE make bold to assert that if Senator Dolliver were a resident of one of the Carolinas he would have to spell his name Daliafero or suffer a distinct loss of social prestige.

GEN. GRIPENBERG has missed a point by not putting his grouch in the form of a round robinski.

THERE is trouble in the Caucasus. It has worked itself up into a highly Kansas state of mind.

"ISN'T the sun spot great?" asks a contemporary. It is simply out of sight.

"THE president," says Representative Baker of New York, "has not and does not voice the real sentiment of the people." If the president "has not voice" the real sentiment of the people he hasn't did his duty.

YALE'S football team made $70,000 last season. President Hadley is amply justified in standing up for the noble game.

THERE are divers and sundry irreverent persons who regard the United States senate as the biggest stick in Uncle Sam's entire troupe.

SEVERAL Johnsons, Smiths, and Thompsons are among those arrested for defiling the sidewalks. We observe, however, that the notorious John Doe, who in his career has committed every crime and misdemeanor under the sun, appears to have escaped this time.

IT is curious to note that a lack of grease serves merely to accelerate Addicks' slide down the chute.

MR. NIEDRINGHAUS is still able to exert some influence. You feel like yawning when you see his name in print.

DO YOU remember that 178 years ago today—

IN A MINOR KEY.

Not a Bargain Counter.

Office of the county treasurer.

The fair taxpayer picks up her receipt, but thinks there is more change coming to her.

"Is that all?" she asks.

"Yes, ma'am," replies the cashier. "We're not giving out trading stamps today. Next!"

Timber.

And shortly, if you watch, you'll see
The match trust in a fix.
The Big Stick will fall heavily
Upon the little sticks.

Raising an Important Question.

Mr. Chugwater—"If you'd read the papers more closely you wouldn't have to ask me so many questions. They expelled him for conduct unbecoming a member of the legislature."

Mrs. Chugwater—"Yes, but how can a man do anything unbecoming a member of the legislature?"

Of More Importance.

Architect—"A house on this plan can be built for $3,000."

The Other Man—"I have no doubt it can. What I want to know is how much I'll have to pay you when it's built."

There Being a Distinction.

Puncheon—"Sweetheart, it has taken you a long time to get ready for the theater this time."

Judie—"O, I've been ready for the theater for the last hour or more. What has taken me so long is getting ready for the old cats with the lorgnettes and opera glasses."

Consolation.

Stranger—"What's the excitement on this corner?"

Citizen—"No particular excitement. These are the tobacco chewers that were arrested and fined yesterday. They're watching the police gather in today's crop."

Her Bosom Friends.

Esmeralda—"So Imogene decided to marry the young naval officer instead of the young army captain, did she?"

Gwendolen—"Yes; she decided that his uniform was ever so much more becoming than the captain's."

The Old Quarrel.

The Doctor—"But surely it is an honorable ambition to want to live in history!"

The Professor—"Not at all. That would be an absurd and ridiculous ambition. We shall have to be satisfied, my dear friend, with being embalmed in history."

C. W. T.

Too Much Fussing About Health.

[From the Housekeeper.]

A famous physician upon being asked recently what is the chief cause of ill health replied: "Thinking and talking about it all the time. This ceaseless introspection in which so many of the rising generation of nervous folk indulge is certainly wearing them out. When they are not worrying as to whether they sleep too much or too little, they are fidgeting over the amount of food they take or the quantity of exercise necessary for health. In short, they never give themselves a moment's peace."

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright, 1905, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

GRAND DUCHESS ELIZABETH, widow of Grand Duke Sergius, was at the time of her marriage the most beautiful princess of the old world, and, although just one and twenty years have elapsed since the day that witnessed the memorable double wedding at Darmstadt—her eldest sister, Victoria of Hesse, being married at the same time to Prince Louis of Battenberg, who is to visit the United States in the fall as admiral in command of the new English cruiser squadron—she still retains much of that beauty and fascination which aroused so much enthusiasm when she first went to Russia as a bride. She is as gifted as she is comely, and is credited with the authorship of several anonymous works, especially of a couple of novels, which aroused an immense amount of sensation at the time of their appearance, dealing as they did with the courts of St. Petersburg and of Darmstadt, in a manner that showed them to have been written "from above" instead of "from below."

In spite of her reputation for cleverness she has retained her popularity in Russian society, and, thanks to her sweetness of disposition and to her tact, has been fortunate enough to avoid that persistent and altogether unmerited ill will that has dogged the footsteps of her equally talented younger sister, the present czarina. Not only the men but also the women of the great world have been in the habit of raving about her, and it is certain that there is no princess of the house of Romanoff who enjoys a greater degree of popularity among the masses than Grand Duchess Elisabeth. In fact, there is no doubt that her husband would have been murdered weeks and weeks ago and it not been for her presence by his side whenever he appeared in public. So anxious were his foes that she should sustain no injury that she proved, indeed, his guardian angel, and it is a remarkable fact that he should have met his doom the first time in weeks that he drove out without her.

Despite all the ill natured gossip at St. Petersburg, they were a devoted couple. In fact, the grand duchess always seemed anxious that her husband's good qualities should be understood and appreciated in their true light and that the many misapprehensions which she was aware prevailed concerning him should be dispelled.

Much has been said during his lifetime and since his death concerning his bad points, and he has been painted in the blackest colors as the evil genius of the czar. Most of the stories originated in the St. Petersburg grand monde, which he disliked as much as it feared and detested him. He abominated what he considered its frivolity and its worldliness. Unlike his brothers, Vladimir, Alexis, and Paul, all of whom delight in society, he was disposed to austerity was of a retiring disposition, and careful in the observance of the practices of his religion. His favorite pursuits were archæology and soldiering. In 1889 he presided over the archæological congress held at Moscow, and astonished the members by his profound knowledge of Russian antiquities and the deep interest he took in the work of the congress.

It is only natural that a man so deeply imbued with the love of antiquities should wish to rule over the oldest province of the Russian empire and over a city so full of historical associations, and it was for this reason that he urged his eldest brother, Alexander III., to appoint him as governor general of Moscow, a demand which was granted after some delay, owing to the difficulties of getting rid of old Prince Dolgorcoukoff.

Moscow benefited rather than otherwise from the change. For the grand duke and grand duchess lived there in a considerable amount of state, and maintained a court that was quite viceregal in its splendor. This had the effect of attracting all the older and more conservative element of the Russian nobility from their country seats to Moscow, where they reopened their palaces and began once more to entertain, trade, of course, deriving much benefit therefrom.

Then, too, the grand duke used to play the part of Haroun el Raschid. Disguised as a peasant or a beggar, he would go about the streets, get himself locked up by the police, and then have them punished if they treated him unjustly or cruelly. He would also go into bakers' shops in this disguise, and woe betide the tradesman who gave him short measure or bad bread. He was equally severe on chemists and doctors who refused to provide medicine or to attend dying people when rung up at night, and during the famine in the winter of 1891-1892 he, with the help of his wife, saved many thousands of lives by the measures which he organized for the relief of distress.

To say that he was dishonest, or that he ever benefited in the slightest degree by the corruption that undoubtedly existed among the officials under his orders at Moscow is ridiculous. For he was one of the wealthiest members of the imperial family, and as the favorite son of the late empress, whose pronounced religious views he shared, and whom he accompanied on her pilgrimage to Jerusalem, inherited at her death nearly the whole of the colossal fortune which she had amassed since the day when she came to St. Petersburg as a penniless princess. This being the case, it will be seen that the tales printed since his death to the effect that he misappropriated the Red Cross funds are preposterous.

Sergius devoted himself heart and soul, in fact, to his duties of governor general of Moscow, which he fulfilled most conscientiously according to his own lights, and certainly did his utmost to check and punish the dishonesty and the malfeasance of the officialdom by which he was surrounded.

Of course he was intolerant in matters of faith and of policy. He believed, like all Russians of the old school, and who are imbued with pan-Slav doctrines, that Russia is unfitted for western institutions, and that the autocracy of the czar is the best form of government. And in his family he was a kind hearted man. For after the death of his sister-in-law, Grand Duchess Paul, he adopted her children, and brought them up as his own. At Paris he was almost unknown. Its gayeties did not appeal to him, and the French felt for this tall, remarkably thin man, with the severe face, furrowed with many heavy lines, lighted up by eyes small, though full of fire, none of that sympathy which they entertain for the other princes of the reigning house of Russia.

Sergius was devoted to the czar—in his own fashion—and probably entertained for him more real and unselfish affection devoid of any question of self-interest, than any other of the grand dukes. Emperor Nicholas knew this, and lost no opportunity of showing him his confidence and regard. Indeed, the last token thereof was given only the other day, when, on the recommendation of Sergius, he appointed the latter's nominee, Boulyguin, to the post of minister of the interior, and Trepoff, who had been chief of police at Moscow, to the governor generalship of St. Petersburg, with the powers of a dictator.

There is no doubt that Sergius will be profoundly mourned by the emperor and empress, who knew him so well, by his brothers-in-law, Prince Henry of Prussia and the grand duke of Hesse, with whom he got on splendidly, and by his adopted children—they include, besides the offspring of his brother Paul, the illegitimate son of his other brother, the Grand Duke Alexis (a young fellow who bears the name of Prince Belowski), and the half-brother of his wife, born of her father's brief morganatic union to Mme. de Kalomine—all of whom found in him a tender and indulgent father. There are likewise many poor people at Moscow whose wants he has relieved, and whose wrongs he had redressed, who will grieve at his death. But elsewhere the regret caused by his assassination will not be either deep or sincere. He was so little understood. But everywhere the most profound sympathy will be felt for the widowed grand duchess.

With regard to the impression which prevails that the life of the czar himself is in danger, there is little ground for any such fears. The members of the revolutionary party are firmly convinced that he personally is in favor of granting liberal reforms and that he is only prevented from putting his intentions and those of his consort into execution by the influence of those of his relatives who are most prominently identified with reactionary doctrines and methods of government. Chief among them was Sergius. The others are Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis, as well as the widowed empress. They are the ones whose lives alone are in danger at the present moment, and who are likely to become the victims of the terrorists.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Bacteriology.

[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

There is no place, however disinfected,
But one wee germ is there;
Some colony of germs has been collected
For that same spot to bear.

The atmosphere that daily we are breathing
With such a large amount
Of microscopic animals is seething
That no one can keep count.

Our food is made of microbes and bacilli
That seek to give us pain;
They want to camp upon us, willy nilly,
And in our blood remain.

They float unseen, they gibe at us and mock us,
These organisms bold—
On sweeping day there comes the streptococcus
For each of us to hold.

The steam car and the keep-you-waiting trolley
Are loaded down with germs
Whose titles look most dignifiedly jolly—
Those Greek and Latin terms.

The tea we drink, the coffee and the water,
The bread and things we eat
Are lush with germs intent on woeful slaughter—
To them we are their meat.

O, when we know all this it must affright us!
No minute passes by
But we escape grip and appendicitis—
What wonder we are shy!

What wonder that of our progressive science
For some relief we beg,
That we may hurl at germs a bold defiance
And shun the hard boiled egg!

Let us be patient. Let us end our shivers,
Our broodings and our squirms.
Be brave—There were no squeamish qualms and quivers
When folk knew naught of germs.

W. D. N.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

A New Kundry.

There was a new Kundry seen in the "Parsifal" performance last evening at the Illinois. Miss Florence Wickham, a young American girl who has but recently returned from Germany, where she had some experience on the operatic stage, undertook the trying rôle and acquitted herself with distinct credit. To say that she did not exhaust the musical and histrionic possibilities of the complex character is only to say that she did not accomplish what no singer who has attempted the part ever yet has accomplished. Kundry is a character virtually impossible of complete portrayal, for it has been so inconsistently drawn by Wagner, with so many contradictions and so many opposing elements, that the more it is studied the more perplexing and more vague in outline it becomes.

Every singer who has appeared in it—from Materna to Miss Wickham—has been obliged to content herself with portraying only certain dominating characteristics of this weird woman of Wagner's fantasy, and let pass unnoticed the widely varying and often contradictory lesser elements in her nature. Miss Wickham last evening showed clearly that she had studied the rôle carefully and intelligently, and, although her stage experience clearly had not been sufficiently wide to enable her to express convincingly all that she seemed to feel, her work in both the first and the second acts had much in it to win commendation and to interest and convince. She makes a handsome temptress and she moves with a certain sinuous grace that well fits the character.

Vocally the young singer is finely endowed by nature, and it is earnestly to be hoped for the future of her voice that she may wait several years yet before devoting herself to Wagnerian music drama. She delivered the fearfully difficult music of the second act with commendable accuracy, an agreeable degree of tonal beauty, and with as much smoothness as the jagged vocal line makes possible. Her voice is not yet powerful enough to make her work in all the climaxes of the scene wholly satisfying, and a method of tone production not always all that it should be in the matter of freedom leaseens the effectiveness of certain phrases. But the young singer merits hearty commendation for accomplishing what she did in so trying a part, and the promise for satisfactory work from her in more favorable fields seems bright.

The cast otherwise was the same as was heard the opening night of the engagement, being headed by Mr. Pennarini as Parsifal. The house was filled to its capacity, and it is understood that every seat is now sold for the remainder of the engagement.

Spiering Quartet.

Last evening in Music hall the Spiering quartet gave what is understood to have been its last regular concert in Chicago. Mr. Spiering's departure for Europe next June means the disbandment of an organization which for a dozen years has stood for that which was best and highest in the chamber music line in the city. The work has been difficult, discouraging, and oftentimes seemingly thankless, but the earnest, artistic spirit of Mr. Spiering and his associates has recognized no obstacles too great to be overcome, and acknowledged no defeat. They have striven long and unselfishly for the good of the musical cause, and the disbandment of the quartet leaves Chicago and the great middle west distinctly poorer in artistic resource.

Last night in the presence of an audience which comfortably filled Music hall Mr. Spiering, the Messrs. Diestel, and Mr. Konrad presented a program which consisted of the Haydn Quartet in G major, op. 54, No. 1, the scherso and finale from the Quartet, op. 6, by Adolf Brune, and the piano Quartet, op. 30, by Louis V. Saar. The Haydn was delivered with the same artistic animation and virile spirit that have always characterised the work of the Spierings. Thorough musicianship and good technical finish made the performance enjoyable and praise meriting. The two movements from the Brune Quartet were new. They are interesting, being the creation of a composer who has something to say and says it in an unusual way. He is a man not at all afraid of a good, sharp dissonance, and the whole trend of his harmonic thinking is along harsh and rugged lines. But he has a good melodic sense, does not hesitate to pen a melody which is so clear cut in outline that many might call it a "tune," and he writes firmly and boldly. The scherzo is effective, the trio being especially melodious and attractive. And the finale, while displaying the composer's skill in contrapuntal work, is by no means lacking in emotional and dramatic power. The Saar Quartet was given with Mr. Speed at the piano.

Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, will give what is announced as his only recital here this season in Music hall this afternoon. He will have the assistance as accompanist of W. C. E. Seeboeck in a program which consists of a Bach Sonata (with accompaniment by Robert Schumann), Tartini's "The Devil's Trill," the Bach Chaconne, a Prelude and Allegro by Pugnani, the "Chanson Louis XIII," and Pavane by Couperin, a Menuetto by Porpora, a Humoresque by Dvorak, the twenty-fourth Caprice by Paganini, the Bach Fugue in A minor for violin alone, and the Vieuxtemps Concerto in F sharp minor.

Blanche Bates, who returns to the Grand Opera house next Sunday for a stay of a week, will present a varied repertory. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday nights and Wednesday afternoon she will offer "The Darling of the Gods"; on Wednesday and Thursday evenings she will be seen in "Mme. Butterfly" and a shortened version of "The Taming of the Shrew"; on Friday evening she will give Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," and on Saturday afternoon and evening Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" for the first time in English in this country.

It is announced that the outlook for the success of the benefit to be given at the Great Northern Friday afternoon for Charles A. (Karl) Gardner is bright. So generous has been the response of the professionals at present in the city that a program of unusual attractiveness and of great length has been arranged.

Owing to the fact that it has been found impossible to get Margaret Anglin's new play ready for production by next Monday evening the Studebaker will be closed next week. It was the intention to follow "The Girl and the Bandit" at the Studebaker with Miss Anglin, and with this end in view the Bandit and his followers were booked elsewhere. Then it developed that Miss Anglin's play would not be ready, and this hitch left the Studebaker with one dark week. The house will reopen one week from next Monday night, March 6, with George Ade's comedy drama, "The County Chairman." This engagement will be for two weeks only and will be followed by Raymond Hitchcock in "The Yankee Consul" for a limited engagement.

W. L. HUBBARD.

PROTEST FROM POLICY HOLDER.

One of the Equitable Life Assurance Men Opposes Proposal That Society Buy James H. Hyde's Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I take the following extract, relative to the Equitable Life Assurance society, from the New York correspondence of THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 18:

"While the company is capitalized at $100,000,000, and is paying only 7 per cent dividends, it has assets of $400,000,000 and a surplus of $51,000,000, and it is not easy to figure out the compensation due the owner of 51 per cent of the stock when the right [to] vote for directors of the company is concerned. One of the suggestions made was that the Hyde holdings should be bought for the society at a price to be determined by the committee, Hyde having the right to refuse the offer."

Craving your indulgence, I shall try to give my opinion on this subject as briefly as the limits of a newspaper letter will permit.

I hold a policy in the society, taken out several years ago under the British agency, which policy will be due in a few years. One of the most cogent arguments used in their prospectuses in the British isles was that the capital stock of the society was only $100,000, which had to be paid in at the time the society was organized in order to comply with the law of the state of New York. The interest of $7,000 annually was the only amount taken out of the profits of the society; the balance went to the policy holders. It contrasted this trifling amount of $7,000 with the large amounts paid to stockholders in British companies, much to the advantage of the Equitable. I must say that this was one of the arguments which moved me strongly in favor of the latter society.

Now it is coolly proposed that the directors pay to young Mr. Hyde, out of the surplus of the society, a snug little sum—merely $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, as estimated in some quarters. They simply purpose taking part of the surplus, which belongs to me as well as to the other policy holders, and handing it over to him. If inducing a person to take out a policy by representing that the holders of capital stock would never receive more than the legal interest on their shares, and then paying out to those stockholders part of the surplus which belongs to the policy holders, does not constitute a fraud in equity, why, I do not know the law. The courts of King Edward will not handle such a transaction with kid gloves, neither will the Supreme court of the United States. There are fifty times ahead for those directors if this thing should be carried out.

The law will inquire why $51,000 worth of capital stock, paying 7 per cent interest, should be worth $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, because owned by the son of his father.

The policy holders must, and shall, have the privilege of electing directors. Every policy holder must have one vote and no more. The present directorate cannot refuse to carry such a resolution. Public opinion and self-interest will compel it. Half a million policy holders cannot be stopped by one young man. Let Mr. Hyde sell his holdings in open market, the policy holders should pay him nothing. The directors elected by the policy holders will have control of the surplus of the society, not the holder of 51 per cent of the capital stock.

The time is ripe for the policy holders in all large centers to get together and let the directors know in unmistakable language what their opinions are. Let the motto be: "Not 1 cent for tribute." Respectfully,

POLICY HOLDER.

GEN. MILES' LAST CONTROVERSY PUTTING HIM IN A BAD LIGHT.

His Action in Reviving the Jefferson Davis Incident Brings Confusion Upon Him at Time When South Was Willing to Forget It; Baker Feeling Glum.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Gen. Miles is unfortunate in the public controversies he himself provokes. During the Spanish war he was at daggers' points with the war department from the beginning to the end.

Nothing pleased him, yet when President McKinley offered him the command of the Santiago expedition he did not seize the opportunity. He went to Tampa, however, criticised everything that was done by others, and contented himself with a flood of recommendations and plans of campaign, which neither the president nor the secretary thought worthy of serious consideration.

Most of the correspondence is reproduced in Gen. Algar's work, "The Spanish-American War," published by the Harpers in 1901. A great deal, however, the general charitably suppressed.

Wrangle Over Porto Rico.

Another disagreeable wrangle attended the Porto Rico expedition, which, after great and needless delay, Gen. Miles at last set in motion. Out of this grew the famous "embalmed beef" scandals, afterward carefully investigated and emphatically dismissed by the Spanish war commission, Gen. Dodge presiding.

All this is ancient history, recalled, however, by Gen. Miles' ill considered resurrection of the Jefferson Davis incident of 1865. Here, again, he has encountered calamity and confusion. Mrs. Jefferson Davis denies having thanked him for his treatment of her husband, at least with any knowledge of the facts. She admits the possibility of such a letter written under the promise or in anticipation of kindness to the hapless prisoner, but is quite positive that she did not write, as Gen. Miles says she did, in the light of authentic information.

This is, of course, an accurate statement of the case. Mrs. Davis has always denounced the ironing of the confederate leader, and if she ever expressed the gratitude Gen. Miles attributes to her, it must have been before the shackles were applied or before she knew the truth.

Not "Ordered" to Chain Davis.

Moreover, the discussion has developed the fact that Gen. Miles was not ordered to handcuff or chain Mr. Davis, but only authorized to do so if he thought it necessary to prevent escape or rescue. We now know on the highest possible authority that Secretary Stanton, as soon as he heard of it, promptly and indignantly repudiated Gen. Miles' action.

What I cannot understand, however, is the general's motive in reviving this forgotten episode. There was no imaginable reason why he should do so, no good purpose to be served. It all happened in a dark and bloody time. Gen. Miles was then a young man who had done admirable service in the union army. He was easily one of the most brilliant brigade commanders of his day, and if, at a moment when passions were in full activity and no one could speak with confidence for the safety of tomorrow, he resorted to measures of extreme severity, much may be forgiven him on the score of his youth and inexperience.

He knew what to do in battle, and no one can deny that he did it well and bravely. But he had had none of that previous training which equips the warrior with many of the attributes of the statesman and the diplomat. A West Point graduate imbued with the traditions of the regular service would never have thought of putting Mr. Davis in irons. He would have found some other way of discharging his responsibility. But Gen. Miles had not enjoyed this education and he could not be expected to walk in its chastening light.

The south, I think, was quite willing to forget it. Why couldn't Gen. Miles let the matter rest? The controversy has done him no good. It has simply revived the memory of an incident in which he cut anything but a creditable figure.

Baker and His Railway Pass.

Representative Baker of New York (Brooklyn) began his career in congress by melodramatically refusing a railroad pass. Perhaps no one would have criticised him for the mere act. These are matters of taste, and there may be a great many men who would rather not collect the government mileage allowance and then save the whole sum by traveling deadhead at the expense of the railroads.

There are rumors to the effect that at least one other statesman, at some time in the past, entertained similar misgivings on this point. Baker, however, made public outcry of his indignant renunciation. He called the press to witness his immovable opposition to the octopus, and by innuendo held up to public contempt and execration all who basked in its favor.

Others might collect 20 cents a mile for travel, actual or constructive, between their districts and the seat of government—amounting in some cases to considerable figures—while accepting the hospitality of grasping corporations and keeping the government money in their pockets; but he (Baker of Brooklyn) scorned the base expedient, and with appropriate scowls and gestures hurled back the infamous accusation of graft.

Brings Dislike Upon Himself.

Naturally, Baker got himself disliked. A man may be as virtuous as Cæsar's wife, but no one wants to be told by indirection and to the accompaniment of a resounding drum that he is degraded and corrupt. So Baker has not been altogether popular, and when, on Monday, he objected to President Roosevelt's message of condolence over the assassination of the Russian Grand Duke Sergius this feeling found expression in the house.

I may say that it found a great deal of expression, and evidently in a fashion not at all to Mr. Baker's liking. Baker saw himself an object of mingled derision and hostility and has ever since, I learn, taken the very gloomiest views of human nature.

It was hard enough to a man of his temperament to sit idly in Washington while the czar's minions were murdering "thousands of men, women, and children" in the streets of Petersburg—that's the way he puts the case—but how much worse for congress to withhold its encouragement of anarchy and assassination! If things go on in this way much longer the octopus will show its head again—defy Baker, as it were.

Dodge the Domingo Treaty.

As the days pass, it seems to me that the cloud over the San Domingo treaty takes on a deeper hue. Senators begin to say that they really won't have time to give proper consideration to a measure of such far reaching importance.

The other night, over the cigars and coffee, I heard a particularly potent member of the body say that they were just now so busy with appropriation bills and other legislation of immediate moment that it might be better to refer the San Domingo matter to a special committee for leisurely analysis during the summer months, at some remote and quiet spot where sea breezes would fan the jaded brow of statesmanship and lobsters abound at reasonable rates.

He seemed to think that midsummer weather and plenty of salt air would furnish the proper environment for a really enlightened deliberation. This outcome will not surprise me, for, as I have already intimated more than once, the senate's anxiety to follow President Roosevelt's impetuous lead is tempered with a definite apprehension as to the consequences. It is not unlikely, indeed, that the San Domingo proposition will vanish into the shadows which now envelop the railroad rate bill and the arbitration treaties.

I should not be

SAYS VENEZUELA IS NO DEFAULTER

Castro's Envoy Denies Failure to Pay Installments Due Foreign Powers.

DEBT IS NOT INCREASED.

Court's Decision in Asphalt Cases Explained—No Attempt to Confiscate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—"Venezuela has not failed to meet her obligations to foreign governments and is not trying to steal the asphalt concessions from American syndicates."

Such is the declaration made by Dr. Jose de Jesus Paul, Venezuela's special diplomatic envoy, who arrived here today. In an interview tonight he said:

"The frequent statement made in the American press that Venezuela has not been meeting her obligations to foreign governments is absolutely untrue. It is also untrue that Venezuela has diverted or invested diverting the public funds applicable to the payment of those debts according to diplomatic agreements actually in force.

"Nor have we any intention of evading the payments stipulated in the Washington protocols and the decision of The Hague. Thirty per cent of the revenues of the custom houses of La Guayara and Puerto Cabello are punctually applied to the satisfaction of those claims. Up to the end of last year the 30 per cent amounted to 9,000,000 bolivars ($1,710,000). In 1904 there was an increase of 1,000,000 bolivars ($225,000) over the amount paid in 1903. This money was paid to the British, German, and Italian legations.

"It will surprise Americans to learn that during President Castro's administration of affairs in Venezuela the debt of the country has not been increased one dollar, but this is true. The debts of the country date from the administrations of former presidents.

Explains Asphalt Decision.

"As to the asphalt cases," continued Dr. Paul, "a few days ago the high federal court rendered a decision in one of the cases which was misunderstood and misconstrued here. It was reported that by that decision the court took the Guanoco lake from the Bermudez company. That was not the case. In fact, the merits of the principal case were not touched on at all by that finding. It had to do solely with an appeal taken by the defendant from the action of the president of the court in placing an embargo on the asphalt lake and appointing a receiver to take charge pending the final outcome of the suit. On this appeal the president of the court was upheld by the unanimous decision of his colleagues on the bench, the embargo being confirmed. That means that the embargo must stand until the termination of the case, although it does not in any way affect the case itself.

Says Receiver Is Necessary.

"It has been said that the appointment of a receiver by the court, which was done according to the laws of Venezuela, will cause the defendants great pecuniary loss. It should be remembered, however, that the receiver is strictly accountable for every act and all moneys collected to the high federal court.

"The nature of the suit made the placing of an embargo necessary. There are two actions pending against the New York and Bermudez company, both brought by the attorney general of the nation. The one for annulment of its concessions on the ground of gross violation of the terms of its concession is in the high federal court, while the charges against the same company of alleged complicity in the revolution of Manuel A. Matos against the legally constituted government is proceeding in the court of first instance."

Hopes to Settle Differences.

Dr. Paul will present his credentials to Secretary Hay in a few days. It is regarded as likely that his mission here will result in some sort of an agreement on some of the questions now pending between the United States and Venezuela.

Dr. Paul holds the office in Venezuela of vice president of the high federal court of Venezuela, but with Dr. Carlos Leon, another member of the court, temporarily retired from it until the case brought against the New York and Bermudez company for alleged nonfulfillment of the terms of its concession has been disposed of as they have had previous professional relations with the asphalt interests as legal counsel on opposite sides of the case, and both therefore desired to refrain from participation in the case.

PANAMA MEASURE IS AMENDED.

Attack by Senators Teller and Bailey on Provision Allowing Use of Rentals of Railroad.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—During consideration in the senate today of the bill for the government of the Panama canal zone Senators Teller and Bailey took exception to the provision authorizing the use of the rentals of the Panama railroad in constructing the canal without first turning them into the treasury. The bill was amended so as to meet the objection.

Mr. Bailey also objected to the acquisition of the Panama railroad by the government, but said if the government really wanted the road it should be condemned outright. He said he did not believe in government ownership of public utilities. "But," he added, "if we are going into that business at all we should go into it in the United States and not elsewhere."

Mr. Teller said the ownership of the Panama railroad would be construed as a precedent for government ownership of all the railroads, which would present a condition "frightful to contemplate."

The military academy appropriation bill was passed. It carries $677,000. Mr. Platt of Connecticut moved an amendment placing on the retired list, as brigadier general, Col. Joseph R. Hawley, whose term as senator will expire March 4. It was accepted.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK TODAY.

Will Make Washington Birthday Address to Pennsylvania Students and Receive Degree.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—President Roosevelt will go to Philadelphia tomorrow to deliver a Washington birthday address before the students of the University of Pennsylvania and to receive from that institution the degree of doctor of laws. The degree of doctor of laws also will be conferred upon Emperor William of Germany. The president will be accompanied by Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador, and Baroness Sternburg, Postmaster General Wynne, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, Secretary Loeb, and Maj. A. Latta. The president and party will be guests at luncheon of the First troop, City cavalry.

WANT GREATER COTTON TRADE.

Southern Senators Talk to President Regarding Plans for Developing Commerce in the Orient.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—President Roosevelt today had a talk with Senators Foster of Louisiana and Clay of Georgia concerning the creation of a commission for the investigation of trade conditions in the orient with a view to developing trade in cotton goods. The senators at the next session of congress will press for such legislation as may be necessary to promote the cotton trade.

Conventions were held in South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas yesterday to take concerted action to reduce the cotton acreage 25 per cent this year. All prominent cotton growing organizations of the south were represented.

Will Take Part in Club Musical.

MARGARET C. SHIRLEY.

The first of a series of monthly musical and vaudeville entertainments at the Ashland club, inaugurated by the new entertainment committee under the direction of W. J. King, will be given in the clubhouse, 575 Washington boulevard, Friday evening. Among those who will take part in the program are Miss Margaret C. Shirley, 1676 West Monroe street; Miss Harriet Hertz, 628 North Hoyne avenue, daughter of Henry L. Hertz; and Miss Effie B. Stiller, 512 West Congress street. Miss Shirley will sing "Without Thee," a song which won her much praise at a concert in the Texas building at the St. Louis world's fair last summer.

PHILIPPINE BILL IS PASSED

HOUSE INDORSES TARIFF MEASURE FOR ISLANDS.

Representative Payne of New York Explains Provisions—Attempt of Democratic Members to Put Cotton, Agricultural Implements, and Agricultural Products on Free List Fails—Effort to Prohibit Importation of Opium Into Archipelago Defeated.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the house today, practically as it came from committee. Efforts of democratic members to put cotton, agricultural implements, and agricultural products on the free list met with defeat.

Mr. Payne of New York explained that the bill did not affect the question of goods imported into the United States from the Philippines, but that it did affect goods exported to those islands. The bill, he said, was for revenue purposes and originated with the Philippine commission. He said the cotton schedule had been changed so as to give the United States mills a better chance in the market than foreign mills through the classification of the goods.

In explaining the reduction on manufactured tobacco, Mr. Payne said he thought the product would yield a little revenue without interfering with the industry in the islands.

An effort to prohibit the importation of opium into the islands except for medicinal purposes failed, although Mr. Payne explained that the Philippine commission was dealing with the subject in its own way.

Immediately after the Philippine bill was disposed of the river and harbor appropriation bill was taken up, but it was soon laid aside.

SWAYNE VOTE TO BE SATURDAY.

House Managers Promise Long Speeches in Presentation of Case—Defense Outlines Proposed Testimony.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—An order was presented by Mr. Hale in the senate today asking that a vote in the Swayne impeachment case be taken Saturday. The senator then asked that action on the order be postponed until tomorrow. In reply to Mr. Hale's statement that he would insist upon the rule governing closing arguments, Mr. Palmer said the house managers desired six hours for their presentation for the prosecution. He said that each desired to be heard.

Mr. Higgins then resumed in Judge Swayne's interest, and was interrupted by the chair to say that the latter's presentation of the case was more of an argument than a recital, and Mr. Olmsted complained that it was a discussion of the testimony already presented rather than an outline of what the defense expects to prove.

Mr. Higgins then changed his manner of presentation, saying that Delaware witnesses would be produced to show that Judge Swayne had been only a summer visitor in that state since his appointment as judge; that he was much occupied in holding court outside the state; that he could not get a house in Pensacola; that testimony would be introduced to show that it has been the rule to allow the expense accounts of federal judges; that a majority of judges make the charge of $10 a day for expenses whether actually expended or not; that the use of a private railroad car by a judge is not an impeachable offense; and that in punishing attorneys for contempt Judge Swayne had only taken proper precautions to protect the dignity of his court.

Mr. Higgins concluded, and Attorney W. A. Blount of Pensacola was recalled as the first witness for the respondent.

When Mr. Blount concluded the trial was suspended for the day.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Secretary Morton has reconsidered his decision to reject the recent bids for armor plate made by the Midvale Steel company of Pennsylvania, and he will award to that company, which was the lowest bidder, a contract for 1,000 tons of the 8,000 tons wanted.

The formal circular inviting tenders for $2,500,000 Philippines public works bonds, the first to be issued under the Cooper act, was made public. Bids will be received up to 3 o'clock on Friday, March 10, next.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce authorized favorable reports on the two bills of Mr. Mann to regulate the construction of dams in rivers and bridges across navigable streams.

The state department has issued a warrant for the surrender to the British authorities of Walter Bagshawe Harding, charged with embezzlement, forgery, and larceny at Newton, England.

A bronze bust of Washington, a replica of the original in marble by David de Angers, which was destroyed by fire in 1851, was put in place in the rotunda of the capitol.

Chargé Coolidge at Peking has advised the department of state of the postponement of the formulation of patent right and copyright regulations there.

The senate ratified a treaty between practically all nations for the exemption of hospital ships, in time of war, from the payment of all dues and taxes.

The senate confirmed Byron J. Price of Wisconsin to be deputy auditor for the navy department.

Admiral Dewey, who has been suffering from a cold, is reported much improved.

RATE REGULATION OFF THIS SESSION

Elkins, Cornered by Dolliver and Cullom, Blocks Report of Esch-Townsend Bill.

DEMOCRATS LOSE CHANCE.

Proposed Law Might Have Been Brought Out with Nonpartisan Co-operation.

(Continued from first page.)

nature at the committee meeting today. Senator Tillman of South Carolina and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island are away from Washington. This leaves the membership of the committee at eleven. There are four democrats, McLaurin, Carmack, Foster, and Newlands. If they had joined with the three republicans, Cullom, Dolliver, and Clapp, they could have secured immediate action. They did not do this, and they must be held as much responsible by the country as any republicans for the complete failure of the railroad legislation at the present session of congress.

Newlands Helps Delay Along.

Senator Elkins naturally was frightened, because he knew only too well that if the four democrats should vote with three republicans Dolliver's resolution would be passed and the committee would be forced to keep in session and report some kind of a bill before March 4. He was assisted in his plans of delay by Mr. Newlands, the Nevada democratic senator, who ostensibly favors the regulation of railroads, but who, unfortunately, is possessed of an original scheme of his own for the government ownership and distribution of assets so fantastic and so utterly impossible in execution that it can never receive the consideration of serious men.

Nevertheless, Mr. Newlands also favors delay and wants to have the hearings of the committee on his proposition that the government should seize all railroads in the United States and distribute the earnings among the stockholders.

It is a curious thing that the most communistic senator on the committee should join the most conservative one in preventing all action, even a show of hands, at the present session of congress.

Senator Dolliver proposes to renew his motion at the next meeting of the committee merely to demonstrate to the country that some of the republican senators at least are anxious to respond to the sentiment of the people on the railroad situation. There is not the slightest chance that the Esch-Townsend bill will be reported out of committee at this session of congress. The Kean resolution in some form will be adopted. The effort of the real friends of railroad legislation now will be to modify the Kean resolution in such a way as to require the committee to make a report of some kind within a specified time.

Extra Session in Fall.

There is no doubt that President Roosevelt will call an extra session in the fall. He is going to a reunion of his old regiment the last day of March, and after that will do some hunting in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, or elsewhere in the west. This means, of course, that the spring months will pass without an extra session of congress, unless there should be some new developments. It is desired, however, that the senate committee should have its hands tied and should not be permitted, as Senator Kean originally proposed, to go on with spasmodic hearings indefinitely and thus prevent action.

Senator Dolliver proposes at the next meeting of the committee first to renew his demands for a vote at the present session, and if that is not granted he will move to amend the Kean resolution so as to require a report by the committee in advance of the extra session in the fall.

TRUESDALE SAYS RATE BILL AGITATION IS SOCIALISTIC.

President of Lackawanna Road Declares Measure Amounts Practically to Confiscation of Properties by Government

New York, Feb. 21.—The proposed railway rate legislation by congress was condemned by President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad in an address at the annual meeting of the company which was held here today. This "extreme legislation" President Truesdale characterized as "socialistic and unamerican," and declared that if carried into effect practically would amount to confiscation of the railroad properties by the government.

"It is difficult to understand," said he, "why with such general prosperity as prevails at this time agitation so active and acute should have sprung up at Washington demanding the immediate passage of extreme legislation by congress taking from the railways the power to make their own rates on interstate traffic and lodging this power in the hands of the interstate commerce commission. The railway interests practically are a unit in favoring the strict enforcement of existing laws or the enactment of others to prevent the payment of rebates or any of the several forms of discrimination which have been more or less prevalent and justly have been condemned.

"With equal unanimity, however, they insist that these evils will not be eradicated by taking the rate making power from the railroads in the manner urged by certain interests; that this action is not warranted by existing conditions; that it will work great injustice to the railways, virtually resulting in confiscation of the properties; that its tendency is socialistic and unamerican, and that no body of men such as would constitute the commission possibly could undertake to make the railroad rates of the country without disarranging and disorganizing the whole business structure."

BIG BOODLE FUND IS SHIPPED.

Sum of $60,000 Taken from St. Louis Trust Company as Evidence Against Charles Kratz.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The $60,000 bribery fund, which the state had impounded as evidence in the trials of municipal assembly boodlers, was shipped from here tonight to Butler, Mo., under a heavy guard. It will be used there tomorrow in the hearing of Charles Kratz, accused of accepting bribes.

The money was secured on a writ against the Mississippi Valley Trust company, in whose custody it was.

At the trial today John G. Brinkmeyer of St. Louis testified Kratz had him place the $60,000 in a safety deposit box, and take a key to it. He kept the key until the grand jury took it.

JOHN Q. CANNON IS ACCUSED.

Son of Former President of Mormon Church Taxed with Forgery of $2,100 in Orders.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Former Gov. Wells testified today before a legislative committee that he had accused John Q. Cannon of forging his name to $2,100 in orders on the Utah commissioin to the St. Louis exposition. Cannon, who was secretary of the commission and a son of the late George Q. Cannon, a president of the Mormon church, has disappeared. He is Wells' brother-in-law.

Your Account Is Welcome.

Come and select a Diamond or Watch. Terms arranged to suit. Lotis Bros., 3d fl., 92 State-st.

To Be Editor of the Northwestern.

MISS ELSIE WILLIAMS

Northwestern university students, men as well as women, have been watching the annual election for editor in chief of the women's edition of the Northwestern, the college publication. For some time a regular campaign has been waged for Miss Emily Harris and Miss Elsie Williams, the rival candidates. Yesterday the climax came when Miss Harris withdrew from the race, leaving Miss Williams a clear field. The office of editor in chief is one of the greatest literary honors to which the women students are eligible. Miss Williams is a senior in the college. She has been prominent in dramatic and literary work, and at present is woman editor of the regular Northwestern.

PITTSBURG'S DAY OF RIOT.

CITY ELECTION ATTENDED BY BALLOT STUFFING AND FIGHTING.

Republican Candidate for City Controller Defeated by Larkens, the Fusionist Nominee—Lawlessness Begins When Polls Are Open and Continues Until They Are Closed—Charged That $150,000 Was Spent in Vote Getting.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—In an election replete with ballot box stuffing, rioting, and lawlessness, and at which it is charged that $150,000 was spent in vote getting, John B. Larkin, fusionist, defeated Andrew Curtin McLean, republican, for the controllership of Pittsburg today, Larkin's majority being not less than 4,000. This is the second time Larkin has defeated the regular republican nominee.

From the time the polls opened this morning until they closed at 7 o'clock tonight there was continual fighting. That the county's murder list was not increased tonight was due to the activity of hundreds of constables, deputy sheriffs, and the police. Repeating and ballot box stuffing, next to the riots, were the features of the day.

On account of the rioting several polling places were forced to close hours at a time. A large number of arrests were made, including election officers. On several occasions entire election boards were arrested.

In the Thirteenth ward the McLean supporters succeeded in depositing 104 votes, when the Larkin workers were caught napping. A riot ensued, and several members of the election board began a free for all fight. The police arrested the board. On the way to the police station Patrick W. Dwyer, one of the board, died of heart disease.

Sheriff James W. Dickson and his deputies had a number of hand to hand encounters with the police. No one was seriously injured in these fights. After the day's excitement both sides tonight are making sensational charges.

Republicans Take Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21.—Municipal elections were held throughout the state of Pennsylvania today and a fairly heavy vote was cast where there were contests.

The electors here voted for a city solicitor, fifteen police magistrates, councilmen, and school directors. John L. Kinsey, the present city solicitor, was elected by the republicans, who elected ten magistrates and the democrats five.

The interest in the election was the contest made by the city party. It is asserted that the republican leaders requested their followers to assist the democrats in order to defeat the city party's nominees.

Throughout the state party lines were overlooked in most municipal elections and local issues were prominent. The republicans elected mayors in Harrisburg, Chester, Easton, Lancaster, Altoona, Scranton, Lebanon, and York. Democratic mayors were chosen in Allentown, Reading, Wilkesbarre, Johnstown, and Williamsport.

ICE MAY STOP THE CRUISERS.

"Uncle Sam" May Have to Pay Jackies' Railroad Fare to Inauguration Ceremonies.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Unless the ice breaks up in the Potomac river to permit the cruisers Yankee and Prairie to take two battalions of blue jackets to the inauguration ceremonies, "Uncle Sam" may have to pay the jackies' railrad fare. This, it is intimated, owing to the reduced state of funds available, will seriously embarrass the department. One battalion is forming in League Island navy yard and the other at Norfolk. At present the ice is so heavy that the cruisers will have difficulty in forcing their way through it.

ALL TO LEW WALLACE'S WIDOW.

Will Probated Bequeathing General's Effects to Susan E. Wallace—No Mention of Sum.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 21.—The will of the late Gen. Lew Wallace was admitted to probate here today. It was drawn on Nov. 10, 1880. The provisions are:

It is my will that my just debts and all charges be paid out of my estate.

I give and devise all the residue of my estate to Susan E. Wallace, my well beloved wife, to be to her and her heirs forever.

I direct that an appraisement and sale of my personal property be dispensed with and my said executrix be not required to give bond.

ST. LOUIS FEARING A FLOOD.

Sudden Thaw on Mississippi, River Men Say, May Sweep Harbor of Wharves.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21.—River men fear a sudden rise in the Mississippi following the thaw, which, they declare, would sweep the harbor of wharves and possibly destroy half a million dollars' worth of river property, steamboats, tugs, and wharves. Every effort is being made to clear a channel with dynamite and loosen all the gorges as rapidly as possible.

PASS RATE BILL OR ELECT BRYAN

Former Senator Chandler in Letter to the Commission Names Two Alternatives.

AROUSED NATION TO ACT.

Declares Republican Effort Should Be to Protect the People from Monopoly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, now chairman of the Spanish treaty claims commission, has written a letter to the senate committee on interstate commerce, strongly urging the passage of the Esch-Townsend railroad rate bill. Mr. Chandler declares the people of the United States are thoroughly aroused over the question of the regulation of railroads and asks in strong terms that unless congress passes the pending bill the people will become so aroused at its failure that they will go over to the democratic party and William J. Bryan will become the next president and bring about the government ownership of railroads.

"Mr. Bryan will be elected president in 1908," said Mr. Chandler, in this connection, "and with him will surely come government ownership of railroads; the suppression of the fifteenth amendment and of the colored vote; the destruction of the protective tariff with the enthronement of free trade; the repeal of the gold standard with the restoration of free silver coinage at 16 to 1; and all the other unnumbered woes of which Mr. Bryan is the doleful advocate.

Roosevelt Could Prevent It.

"No republican candidate can prevent this dismal misfortune, except President Roosevelt, and he will not again be a candidate.

"Possibly Senator La Follette is another republican leader who could stem the tide of democracy driven along by the inrushing indignation of millions of republicans. Yet even then the railroads, thus compelled to choose between two threatening demons, might conclude to assist in the election of Mr. Bryan. They planned the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt through the election of Judge Parker as a gold standard leader, and only abandoned the latter as the canvass progressed, when he turned kaleidoscope and made himself a leader of the proletariat.

"It will be a hard choice for the railroads; and in their desperation they may prefer Bryan to La Follette, and may have power enough to turn the scale. To avert a possible calamity thus foreshadowed, republican efforts should be steadily directed by congress and the executive toward the protection of the people from oppression by the money power.

Enormous Overcapitalization.

"Of the $12,000,000,000 of railroad capital in the United States, $8,000,000,000 would represent the actual value, and $4,000,000,000 is excessive valuation and overcapitalization. Why should the people be longer oppressed by the efforts of railroad managers to pay interest and dividends which, at 5 per cent, would be $600,000,000 annually?

"Government ownership of all the railroads is not impossible if the people of this country become fully alive to the iniquity of the present system of corrupt railroad control of rates and rebates; of politics and government. If the government should acquire a railroad system for $8,000,000,000, as it might, it could borrow money at 3 per cent and the tax upon the public would be only $240,000,000 annually, as against 5 per cent on $12,000,000,000, or $600,000,000.

"Would not the people who use the railroads be immense gainers from a $360,000,000 reduction every year in railroad rates?

Have Direct Government Power.

"The simplest method of securing reasonable rates would be to introduce the direct power of the government into the management of railroad corporations carrying interstate passengers and freight; then by the appointment of a number of government directors for each railroad corporation and by the requirement that rates shall be fixed only with the approval of a majority of such directors.

"The Union Pacific railroad had, as a part of its governing body, several government directors. A prohibition by congress of interstate traffic not carried on by companies having government directors with the power stated, would be entirely free from constitutional objection, and the state legislatures would readily coöperate in providing for such directors in corporations chartered by states.

"Congress, however, is doubtless unprepared to adopt either of these schemes."

BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

Author of "Graustark," "Castle Craneycrow," "Beverly of Graustark," etc.

If you had a million dollars and were obliged to spend every cent of it within a year, how would you do it?

Brewster did it; and the spending of it makes a clever love story full of lively incident.

Of course the unexpected happened in the end.

Over 50,000 people have read the book. Many people think BREWSTER'S MILLIONS is the best novel Mr. McCutcheon ever wrote.

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A BASELESS ATTACK.

Why Success Was Merited.

MANY attacks have been made upon patent medicines of late. For some reason certain persons have felt themselves called upon to decry their use, to throw doubt upon their efficacy, to question their honesty as well as the honor of those who have spent a lifetime in perfecting them and making their value known to the public. But in answer to these attacks an investigation was demanded and it was proven that the medicines which for nearly forty years had retained the confidence of the public did have merit and honesty behind them. The thing which is of no value in this world has a short existence, and if the Pierce Family Medicines were not what they are claimed to be they would not have a proved record of millions of cures in the period during which they have been upon the market.

There lives in Buffalo, N. Y., a man who is widely known as the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Dr. Pierce lately came into added publicity because of the unwarranted attack made upon his medicines by a certain peridodical, which charged that they were not what they were represented to be by the doctor. He promptly met that attack by suing the owners of the journal in question for $200,000 damages. Upon the filing of this suit a retraction was printed by the editors, who acknowledged that their statement was entirely without foundation, but notwithstanding this covert attacks have still been made upon Dr. Pierce and his business. Such well-known chemists as Prof. Henry Leffmann and Chas. H. Lawall, of Philadelphia, State Chemist John A. Miller, of Buffalo, N. Y., Prof. Wilbur L. Scoville, of Boston, Edward Gudeman, P. H. D., of Chicago, have all testified to the fact that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contains no alcohol, opium or any harmful drugs, they having purchased bottles of the medicine in the open market in their respective cities and made careful analysis of same. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a pure compound of medicinal plants scientifically extracted. Dr. Pierce himself is a man of honor, respected in the community and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens, whom he represented in Congress some years ago. A high-class manufacturer is not likely to put an utterly worthless medicine on the market, for it would react on his good name and lose him his business or reputation. The "Favorite Prescription" is a medicine for the sole purpose of curing the ills with which women are burdened. The women who refuses to try a thoroughly established remedy of known composition merely because it is a so-called patent medicine are guilty of narrow-minded fanaticism. Probably your mother used one of Dr. Pierce's well-known medicines for sickness in the family, and what was good enough for your mother ought to be good enough for yourself. The thing which is of no value in this world has a short existence, and if Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was not what it claimed to be, there would not be the enormous sale for it that there is to-day.

There is no reason why women should suffer so from headache, backache, pain in the back of the neck—pain everywhere. It is absolutely possible for them to rid themselves of these troubles for good and all by turning to the right remedy.

When witnesses are examined the Court insists that they shall tell only what they *know*, not what they think or believe. Time and again the wandering witness is brought back to the point by the stern voice of the judge: "Madam, we are not interested in what you *think*, we want to hear what you actually know."

There's no such trouble experienced with the worthy women witnesses to the cures wrought by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. They *know* what they are talking about. Women who suffered from painful irregularities, from inflammation, ulceration, displaced organs, bearing-down pains, or any other form of female disorder, which undermines the health and shatters the nerves,—such women know when they are well and why they are well. They do not hesitate to say: "I know 'Favorite Prescription' cured me." There are half a million women witnesses like these:

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Centurys No. 1 Displaced in the Five Men List by Another Chicago Team.

FIRST FOUR FIGURE GAME

Philadelphias Total 1,000 in One Round—1906 Tourney Goes to Quaker City.

LEADERS IN FIVE MEN EVENT.

GUNTHERS II., CHICAGO	2,795
CENTURYS NO. 1, CHICAGO	2,778
FARMERS, CLEVELAND	2,775
AMERICAS, DETROIT	2,729
CRESCENTS, TOLEDO	2,722
OLD FORESTERS, LOUISVILLE	2,715
PHILADELPHIAS	2,710
SCHINDLERS, CHICAGO	2,707
HERCULEANS, DETROIT	2,698
SANDS, CLEVELAND	2,696
SENATORS, CHICAGO	2,675
ATHLETICS, MILWAUKEE	2,673
BOOSTERS, EAU CLAIRE	2,662
TELLINGS, CLEVELAND	2,654
OWENS, LOUISVILLE	2,653
GUNTHERS NO. 1, CHICAGO	2,651
LIPMANS, CHICAGO	2,650
ANSONS NO. 1, CHICAGO	2,649
CENTURYS II., CHICAGO	2,647
COURTS, ST. PAUL	2,643

LEADERS IN TWO MEN EVENT.

WARD-McGUIRE, CHICAGO	1,177
YOUNG-NEWBERRY, DETROIT	1,161
ARNERT-SCHUER, MILWAUKEE	1,161
SHAW-LEFFINGWELL, CHICAGO	1,147
HILL-FRANZ, CLEVELAND	1,147
JONES-BEST, MILWAUKEE	1,137
FISHER-REILLY, CHICAGO	1,136
STOCKE-LEIGH, CHICAGO	1,134
BLAUL-HILDEBRANDT, CHICAGO	1,132
MEDWTSKY-KETCHEM, CHICAGO	1,132
VOLLMAR-KEOGH, CHICAGO	1,130
WESTONS-HENNON, ROCK ISLAND	1,130
DIEBEL-WELSH, YOUNGSTOWN, O.	1,126
SINSABAUGH-LIPMAN, CHICAGO	1,125
THOMPSON-GRUVER, CHICAGO	1,125

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS.

W. OTT, LA CROSSE	606
R. NAGLE, ROCK ISLAND	596
A. D. PINSKA, ST. PAUL	588
W. KOENIG, CHICAGO	586
L. ELKINS, DES MOINES	579
F. J. GRAFF, CHICAGO	577
A. PUDEWA, CHICAGO	568
J. GENTLEMAN, CHICAGO	563
W. E. FONDA, CLEVELAND	560
E. A. KASER, MOLINE	552

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Not less than forty teams to roll in the five men event of the national bowling championship, the Gunthers No. 2 of Chicago are in the lead with a total of 2,795.

Although not fancied as much as their team mates on the No. 1 team, they proved their class tonight in the grueling race and toppled over enough timber to displace the Centurys No. 1 from the proud position they have occupied since Sunday night, beating the McCoy aggregation by seventeen pins. Beginning with a count of 980, Capt. Kiene and his men secured 884 in their second venture, and, following with 931, went to the front, and are considered strong candidates for first honors. Jimmy Chalmers led the side with an average of 206 1-3.

The Philadelphia team of Philadelphias, after a fair beginning, pounded out the first thousand score of the tournament and looked dangerous. It was only a flash in the pan and in their third venture they slumped, but got 2,710 pins, and finished in seventh place.

Five Men Teams Roll.

Only one squad of five men teams rolled tonight. The best four Chicago scores follow:

GUNTHERS II.	2,795	GUNTHERS I.	2,651
C. H. Wood	208 187 169	Woodburn	190 185 208
H. Kiene	205 144 220	C. Bangart	188 186 176
C. H. Delorme	194 179 184	Meyer	172 154 184
Haselhuhn	189 156 213	R. Peterson	169 139 174
J. Chalmers	216 223 180	E. Stolke	199 199 163
Totals	980 884 931	Totals	884 867 900
HALLS.	2,477.	FIRST REGT.	2,457.
Fred Hall	178 156 182	J. C. Becker	142 144 188
Andy Hall	186 154 186	Ed Shaw	186 164 176
Frank Hall	135 155 144	Hermansen	129 164 159
Will Hall	148 119 156	J. Barrett	149 164 151
Albert Hall	172 221 160	N. Budinger	184 199 147
Totals	805 819 853	Totals	800 836 821
MOBILOIL.	2,394.		
W. Hawkins	199 155 160	Hoagland	163 162 162
A. Bumhour	180 173 120		
W. Copeland	142 166 166	Totals	775 818 798
Juergensen	133 160 164		

OTHER FIVE MEN SCORES.

Philadelphias, Philadelphia	864	1006	840—2,710
Boosters, Kent, Claire	868	970	827—2,662
Owens, Louisville	871	889	893—2,653
Buffalos, Minneapolis	851	831	920—2,602
Corn Belts, Washington	844	890	868—2,602
Calumets, Cleveland	872	807	884—2,563
Terminals, Philadelphia	836	826	866—2,528
Waverlys, Chicago	903	904	722—2,529
Newportas, Cincinnati	700	827	869—2,396

Individuals in Action.

Play began today with a number of individuals who were scheduled to play later in the week, but were anxious to return home. The scores of Chicagoans follow:

W. Koenig, Chicago	170	174	235—579
F. J. Graff, Chicago	192	186	199—577
A. Pudewa, Chicago	159	177	232—568
D. Hanrahan, Chicago	148	163	152—463
A. Wengler, Chicago	211	125	158—494
M. J. O'Connor, Chicago	154	188	170—512
H. J. Clarke, Chicago	149	167	176—492
C. Van Wagner, Chicago	187	162	140—488
J. A. Schimek, Chicago	158	139	168—465
E. S. Mackey, Chicago	144	158	158—459

OTHER INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

Ott, LaCrosse	208	Staatz, Waukegan	204
Nagle, Rock Island	206	Doolittle, Waukegan	208
Pinska, St. Paul	188	Sullivan, Cleveland	202
Whiting, Des Moines	204	Hoffman, Toledo	191
Fonda, Cleveland	207	Halcock, Peoria	201
Kaser, Moline	252	Thompson, LaCrosse	184
Duke, Peoria	204	Gruver, LaCrosse	225
Strotz, Des Moines	248	Berendsen, Gr'n Bay	179
Falta, Madison	244	Wright, Moline	178
Kaiser, Milwaukee	247	Schwarzkopf, Moline	175
Emmons, Waukegan	240	Mueller, LaCrosse	170
Stouffer, Moline	230	Tisch, LaCrosse	168
Arndt, Stillwater	232	Gordan, Des Moines	165
Hunt, LaCrosse	231	Griffith, Des Moines	170
Weston, Rock Island	228	Fries, LaCrosse	156
Hartman, Milwaukee	214	Hoffman, Milwaukee	148
Hendrix, Des Moines	210	Seeburger, D. Moines	149
Martin, Cleveland	209	Husting, Milwaukee	129
Schwoegler, Madison	207		

Ward and McGuire Lead.

Following are the two men team scores rolled today:

Ward, Chicago	153	222	188
McGuire, Chicago	180	231	195—1,177
Young-Newberry, Detroit	198	364	411—1,161
Arnert-Schuer, Milwaukee	351	391	419—1,161
Shaw, Chicago	148	224	200
Leffingwell, Chicago	191	214	170—1,147
Hills-Frans, Cleveland	379	362	406—1,147
Medwisky, Chicago	191	189	180
Ketchem, Chicago	201	224	167—1,132
Vollmar, Chicago	171	193	205
Keogh, Chicago	195	169	197—1,130
Diebel-Welsh, Youngstown	386	370	370—1,126
Sinsabaugh, Chicago	161	214	188
Lipman, Chicago	168	222	172—1,125
Reed-Dresbach, Columbus	382	332	406—1,120
Mountain, Chicago	223	178	218
Kennedy, Chicago	150	177	169—1,115
McCauley-Coffin, Des Moines	320	368	407—1,114
Carter-Bryson, Indianapolis	171	414	466—1,112
Smeadley-Smith, Detroit	390	333	431—1,110
Stiles-Stiver, Des Moines	389	374	347—1,110
Gerboth-Pleyte, Milwaukee	389	376	395—1,110
Brill, Chicago	192	191	224
Strong, Chicago	148	177	194—1,109
Kaad, Chicago	182	190	191
Murt, Chicago	159	210	171—1,103
Georgel-Martenson, Maywood	361	390	349—1,100
Mills-Falan, Milwaukee	351	362	331—1,008
Fienner, Chicago	151	185	187
Collier, Chicago	179	226	158—1,086
Bush-Stokes, St. Louis	300	333	429—1,062
Sandell-Mrtin, Cleveland	331	394	350—1,075
Steinmiller, Chicago	176	191	182
Vandersyde, Chicago	190	206	158—1,094
Wright-Donahoo, Moline	345	401	346—1,092
Lyon-Meek, Dubuque	311	381	390—1,001
Collier-Bomisch, Harberton	349	346	394—1,089
Waiser-Sandbloom, St. Paul	364	378	345—1,087
Quill-Leap, Indianapolis	371	329	387—1,087
Schaefer-Bisinger, Detroit	354	354	354—1,082
Cary-Fletcher, Watertown, S.D.	392	417	341—1,070
Collins-Selbach, Columbus	346	351	379—1,076
Hargreves-Martin, Des Moines	388	327	360—1,075
Huglin-Fanton, Des Moines	383	329	362—1,074
Trent-Drossman, Detroit	294	364	426—1,074
Rose, Chicago	185	194	178
Jones, Chicago	180	158	177—1,072
Weckler, Chicago	178	173	220
Kunz, Chicago	173	143	172—1,068
Porch, Chicago	197	203	189
Pudewa, Chicago	187	210	182—1,066
Anson, Chicago	167	163	222
Nordhaus, Chicago	169	188	180—1,065
Talbert-Keeter, Indianapolis	314	381	368—1,063
Fox-Waugh, Peoria	321	370	369—1,060
Hindeveer-Prisby, St. Paul	414	338	308—1,060
Tolman-Wolf, St. Joseph, Mo.	347	366	347—1,060
O'Connell-Haley, Toledo	372	382	324—1,058
Scheungel-Frengel, Milwau'e	380	353	342—1,057
Dessen-Zack, Milwaukee	367	364	326—1,057
Cherrington-Shurish, St. Paul	315	397	344—1,056
Lampp, Chicago	180	168	205
Hyde, Chicago	144	135	158—1,055
Huntsman-Deller, St. Paul	363	321	368—1,052
Loescher, Chicago	159	225	191
Matthews, Chicago	158	154	194—1,051
J. and B. Dolan, Milwaukee	354	356	341—1,051
Hummel-Theien, Milwaukee	323	416	312—1,050
Unger-Amann, St. Louis	299	391	359—1,049

SLOAN IS BEATEN ON A FAVORITE.

Jockey Rides Poor Race at New City Park and Poseur Is Defeated.

DODGES EARLY MIXUPS.

Benmora Finishes in Front After Battle with Sid Silver in the Stretch.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Tod Sloan, the riding hero of two continents, gave the crowd a treat at the City park today. He picked out what looked like a promising mount for himself in Poseur in the five furlong race for 3-year olds and upwards.

It did not require Sloan's fame to make Poseur a favorite, as she looked the best and has managed to hold her own in the best of sprinting company here this winter and the class is conceded to be good. Sloan did not seem to adapt himself to the American style of hustling, with which he was familiar in former days. He got away none too well and did not seem inclined to take chances in the general mixup in the early part of the race.

After he had picked out a nice place for himself his mount showed the speed expected of her, but the race was practically over. He did not think it necessary to persevere with his mount, and it would have been useless, as Savoir Faire and Yorkshire Lad were fighting it out with John Doyle, a certainty for the place, and Long Days, a long way before Poseur.

The last race of the day was the best on the card from a spectacular point of view. Benmora and Sid Silver, moving away from their company in the first hundred yards, had it between them head and head all the way. Hardly a winning margin separated them at any part of the trip. When the finish came Nicol got Benmora over by a head. Summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Harpoon, 108 pounds [Troxler], 11 to 1, won; Padre, 105 [Anderson], 21 to 5, second; James H. Reed, 105 [Seamster], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:20. Juror, Lucy Moscoso, Harry Stephens, Makina, Herman Doyle, Niherad, Nellie Rod, Dare Devil, and Red Devil ran.

Second race, 1 mile—Sloan, 112 pounds [Gannon], 13 to 1, won; Bazil, 110 [Romanelli], 12 to 1, second; Lou M., 100 [Woodard], 16 to 1, third. Time, 1:50. Norse and Chic, from Dixie, Mary Lou, and Evasalli ran. Evasalli stumbled and lost rider.

Third race, ¾ mile—Savoir Faire, 89 pounds [Overgar], 9 to 2, won; Yorkshire Lad, 100 [Nicol], 7 to 1, second; John Lyle, 94 [G. Pieratt], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:05 1-5. Long Days, Pizur, Jim Ferrin, Dan Hilorne, Dr. March, Glisbock, Abelard, Della A., and Sneer ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Rightful, 114 pounds [Gannon], 18 to 5, won; Beesie Mc, 97 [Oregan], 7 to 1, second; Togoo, 97 [Anderson], 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:50 2-5. Our Sallie, Odnor, Bodul, Eliza Dillon, Dr. Lee, and Bud Embry ran.

Fifth race, ⅛ miles—Jane Smiley, 105 pounds [Romanelli], 12 to 1, won; The Hebrew, 100 [Nicol], 12 to 1, second; Remorse, 107 [Troxler], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:06 3-5. Star Dr. Sattle Coat, Pulse Entry, Justice, and Sea Shark ran.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile—Benmora, 109 pounds [Nicol], 5 to 2, won; Sid Silver, 104 [Troxler], 4 to 1, second; Midnight Minstrel, 96 [G. Pieratt], 13 to 1, third. Time, 1:18 3-5. Maverick, Gus Lanka, Willie Newcomb, Tonicum, and Robert J. Kleeberg ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, 7-16 mile—My Lady Peggy, Ira Brown, Colonial Lady, Frankie Armstrong, La Gloria, 103 pounds; Jurist, Ezra, Marimbo, Prince Glenn, Tichimingo, Mr. Gary, Mimic, Dick.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Girl from Dixie, 97 pounds; Tutts, Golden Flower, Brushton, 102; Princess Orna, 103; Starwood, Cincinnati Requirer, Delaval, Peerless Queen, Bearhunter, 104; Forever Even, 105; Bishop Poole, Omealca, Weberfields, Midnight Minstrel, 107.

Third race, 1 mile, the George Washington handicap—Pizur, Hunting, 93 pounds; Ben Heywood, 98; Jordan, 100; Fanatic, 98; Gormio, 102.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Lina Leib, Goldspot, 97 pounds; Miss Aliza, 102; Easy Trade, Dominis, The Hebrew, Spec, Irish Lad, 104; Odnor, Lady Draper, 107; Death, 120.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile—Reliance, 99 pounds; Corrusacte, Poseur, Gus Lanka, Judge Paulus, The Schwitzer, 103; Nervator, 106.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Le Chaperone, 97 pounds; Low Cut, 100; The Buffoon, 102; Rosemond, Tierney, 105; Moderator, 107; Rosemond, 110.

CALIFORNIA DERBY ON TODAY.

Event at Oakland Promises to Be Ordinary Affair Owing to Scratches—Favorites Are Beaten.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The California Derby is to be run tomorrow, but it promises to be an ordinary affair. Oxford, Pasadena, and Clearlighter are not coming from Los Angeles, as expected, which makes the race almost a certainty for Dr. Leggo, winner of the Ascot Derby. Hooligan will be in receipt of thirteen pounds from Dr. Leggo and looks best of the other starters. The course is fast for today, the weather was perfect at Oakland today, but the track was holding. Favorites were toppled over with regularity. The only close finish of the day took place in the second race, Meada, Silicate, and Jesse Mack race home in the finish. Summaries:

First race, 7-16 mile—Chief Wittman, 110 pounds [Bonner], 4 to 1, won; Southern Lady, 102 [Alvarado], 8 to 5, second; Casazza, 110 [Hoffman], 20 to 1, third. Time, :28 2-5. Lady Catherine, Novi, Miss Topsy, Isla, and Semilune ran.

Second race, Futurity course—Meada, 86 pounds [Barnett], 8 to 1, won; Silicate, 108 [Knapp], 4 to 1, second; Agnes Mack, 107 [Smith], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:09. The Hawaiian, Educate, Batidor, Skim Me, and Golden Buck ran.

Third race, ¾ mile—Hipponax, 100 pounds [Alarid], 4 to 1, won; Toto Gratiot, 112 [Bell], 12 to 1, second; Hulford, 104 [Schelling], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:34¼. Mr. Farnum, Brown Patsy, Bob Tiner, and Suburban Queen ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Isabellita, 107 pounds [Knapp], 9 to 2, won; Trapsetter, 102 [Barnett], 3 to 1, second; Barney Dreyfus, 90 [Graham], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:51. Clocks Or, Frangible, and The Fretter ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Mr. Dingle, 107 pounds [Jones], 6 to 2, won; Black Thorne, 112 [Richard], 7 to 1, second; Jack Little, 104 [Otis], 5 to 2, third. Time, :57 1-5. Homage, Play Ball, Foxy Grandpa, and Hungarian ran.

Sixth race, Futurity course—True Wife, 107 pounds [Birkenruth], 4 to 1, won; Mr. Powell, 110 [Bonner], 5 to 2, second; Dupree, 100 [Knapp], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Celeres, Del Carina, St. Denis, Cloud Light, and Andvari ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, 7-16 mile—Yearnings, Petaluma, Semilune, 105 pounds; Fred Bent, 108; Ancient Witch, Dangerous Girl, Adalma, Isabeau, Lady Wynne, 106; Jerry Needham, 108.

Second race, ¾ mile—Dora L., 115 pounds; Florianna Belle, 97; Mogregor, 86; Sir Dousal, 102; Distributor, 104; Effervescence, 97; Diablo, 89; Fort Wayne, 110; Skip Me, Dandie Bell, 100.

Third race, ¾ mile—Huiford, 104 pounds; Dr. Sherman, Ocyrohe, 102; Greenock, 110; Revolt, 107; Mocorito, 103; Budd Wade, 107.

Fourth race, 1½ miles, California Derby—Dr. Leggo, 126; Big Ben, 117; Hooligan, Sailor, 114; A. Muskoday, 117; Down Patrick, 110; Ara, 117.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Dr. Shorb, Bob Palmer, The Ledean, Harlem Sailor, 102 pounds; Maxtress, 106; Ethel Abbott, 95; Karabel, 105; Effervescent, 107; Black Thorne, 110; Inspector Munro, 105.

Sixth race, 1 mile, handicap—Judge, 102 pounds; Gateway, 105; Tigrette, 98; St. Ilicho, 97; Ishlana, 106; Cloverland, 100.

RECORD CROWD AT THE RACES.

Good Weather Results in Big Attendance at Oaklawn Track—Only One Close Finish.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the poor card at Oaklawn today the attendance reached record figures. The fine weather was mainly responsible for the crowd. Before the racing began the management found it necessary to remove the glass front, which incloses the stand. This gave the huge structure a midsummer appearance and afforded the occupants an unobstructed view.

The racing lacked dash, only one close finish being in evidence during the afternoon, which was furnished by Osaneke, Lady Charade, and Minna Baker in the 2 year old filly race, the trio finishing in the order named noses apart. Summaries:

First race, 4½-16 mile—Quinn Brady, 106 pounds [Henry], 6 to 5, won; Peter the Great, 103 [Lindsey], 15 to 1, second; Never Seen, 106 [Cormack], 8 to 1, third. Time, :48 3-5. Ben Norwood, Watchful, Bill Holt, Jack's Hope, and Maestro ran.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Miss Connell, 127 pounds [Sperling], 4 to 1, won; Inflammable, 118 [Spears], 8 to 1, second; Burwell, 123 [Holman], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:19 4-5. Chemist, Foxy Grandma, Prinzessin, Anniusqam, and Modoc ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Toscan, 106 [Cormack], 1 to 3, won; Gus Heidorn, 97 [Sperling], 3 to 1, second; Turrando, 94 [J. J. Walsh], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:37 1-5.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Osaneko, 104 pounds [Fischer], 15 to 1, won; Lady Charade, 110 [Gilbraith], 3 to 1, second; Minna Baker, 110 [Creasser], 8 to 5, third. Time, :40 2-5. Balmer V., Lauraven, Sadie Martin, and Handy Miss ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Platoon, 125 pounds [Cormack], 7 to 5, won; Voltaic, 116 [Macey], 6 to 1, second; Orchestra, 116 [Sewell], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:19 2-5. Kiama, Erstelpata, Amelia, Velasquez, and Albertola ran.

Sixth race, 1⅛ miles—Namecki, 112 pounds [Wonderly], 6 to 5, won; Memphian, 119 [Fischer], 6 to 5, second; Proceeds, 104 [Hoffman], 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:13 3-5. Falkland, Tete Noir, and Compass ran.

Draw in Chess Match.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The twelfth game in the international chess match between D. Janowski of this city and Frank J. Marshall of Brooklyn was played today and resulted in a draw after forty-seven moves had been made. The score now stands: Marshall, 5; Janowski, 4; drawn, 3.

JOCKEY SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

"MONK" COBURN ATTEMPTS MURDER WHILE IN A RAGE.

Rider, Who Had Been Dissipating Heavily, Fires Three Bullets Into Woman of Whom He Was Jealous at New Orleans—Victim Is Expected to Recover, Although Dangerously Wounded—Fall from Star to Common Tout Comes Rapidly.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—In a fit of jealous rage Jockey "Monk" Coburn, a few years ago one of the best riders in the west, shot his wife three times this morning. He is now in jail, while his wife is in the hospital, where the surgeons think she will recover, although dangerously wounded. Coburn had been dissipating heavily.

Mrs. Coburn is a Memphis girl, and the jockey eloped with her three years ago. He afterwards deserted her in San Francisco.

Coburn came into the greatest prominence when he rode the horses of George C. Bennett, and for several seasons most of his work in the saddle was done at Chicago tracks, where, besides piloting Ed Austin, Abe Frank, Laureate, and other horses for his employer, his services were in great demand by the owners. He went the way of many other successful riders, however, and finally Bennett let him go on account of his dissipated habits. Since then he has gone from bad to worse.

Coburn tried a season in Germany, where he rode for Dr. Weinberg, a wealthy turfman, but he could not last, and since returning to this country he has been little more than a common tout. He had one mount here this winter, but his services were not in demand, and he went to Hot Springs. Few knew that he had returned until the story of the shooting came out today.

SONG AND WINE IS A WINNER.

Hayman's Horse Regains Some of His Derby Prestige by Capturing Good Race at Fair Grounds.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—M. L. Hayman's 3 year old Song and Wine regained some of his Derby prestige in the race at five and one-half furlongs at the Fair grounds today. He showed that he was not utterly devoid of the quality of gameness. At his previous performance he showed a disposition to quit when collared, but in today's race he fought it out and was going away at the end, although his winning margin only was a head.

Song and Wine evidently is partial to mud, as he moved well in it, and the impression he left was that he could win at a greater distance with more weight up against fair company. Charlie Dickson and Matador hooked up with him and gave a spectacular ending to the race. The three finished spread across the track heads and necks apart, with Charlie Dickson second. Summaries:

First race, 1 mile—Conundrum, 104 pounds [J. Howell], 20 to 1, won; Gladiator, 97 [Crimmins], 7 to 2, second; Arachne, 107 [McCafferty], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:51 2-5. Stalking, Worthington, Trogon, Baggerly, Charlie Celia, and Drop o' Rye ran. Bluff and Hershman left.

Second race, 1 mile—Chandelier, 112 pounds [H. Phillips], 10 to 1, won; Ogonz, 104 [Schilling], 15 to 1, second; Safeguard, 100 [Reinheimer], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Operator, W. L. George, Heritage, Shogun, George Perry, and Caterpillar ran.

Third race, ¾ mile—Flying Charcoal, 106 pounds [J. Hennessy], 12 to 1, won; Duke of Portland, 104 [Crimmins], 10 to 1, second; Dusky, 104 [J. McIntyre], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Parisienne, Brunswick, Exton, Claremont, Lady Ray, Hudson, and Lord French ran.

Fourth race, handicap, ¾ mile—Right Royal, 97 pounds [J. McIntyre], 2 to 1, won; Jake Bennett, 100 [H. Phillips], 9 to 5, second; Dapple Gold, 101 [W. Robbins], 13 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Spenserian, Fannette, and Edith May ran.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile—Song and Wine, 101 pounds [W. Robbins], 16 to 5, won; Charlie Dickson, 96 [Schilling], 16 to 1, second; Matador, 106 [J. McIntyre], 16 to 5, third. Time, 1:05. Vipeline, Lucy Young, Lucky Charm, Raibert, Graphite, and Telimantown ran.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Rainland, 107 pounds [H. Phillips], 6 to 5, won; Barkelmore, 100 [T. Mead], 13 to 1, second; Merry Acrobat, 106 [Schilling], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:53. Pantium, Pinellus, Shandy, Rankin, Les King, Lord Tennyson, Handspinner, and Gracious ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Bisque, 83 pounds; Clique, 85; Lieut. Rice, 99; Jerry Hunt, 101; Knowledge, 102; Miss Aubrey, Frank Rice, Lord of the Forest, Jack Rattus, 104; King Rose, Over Again, Dapple Gold, 108.

Second race, ½ mile, 2 year olds, selling—Blue Grass Lad, Little Rose, 100 pounds; Miss Fly, De Beque, 102; Filatory, 107; Grey Dal, Ben Winkler, 108.

Third race, 1⅛ miles, handicap—Rainland, 96 pounds; Brunswick, 98; Kickshaw, 101; Formaster, 105; Judge Himes, Brooklyn, 107; Joe Lesser, 108.

Fourth race, ½ mile, 2 year olds—Mrs. Fortune, Malt, Mamie Foster, 105 pounds; Veribest, Inspector Girl, 110; Marpessa, 105; Anodyne, 115; Bertha E., 120.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Caithness, Bean, 82 pounds; Royal Arms, 85; Plautus, 99; Lou Woods, George Vivian, Semper Vivax, 104; Harry New, 107.

Sixth race, 13-16 mile, selling—Filia, Ethel Mark, 99 pounds; Lookout, 94; Swedish Lad, Gilt Wire, Fly Catch, 97; Meteorite, Signal Light, 99; Bishop, Bannock Belle, 100; Raibert, 101; Queen Rose, 103; Mussulman, 106.

Race Results at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21.—The fourth race at Ascot today, over the Brooks course, was the best of the card. Four horses went to the post equal favorites—namely: Invictus, Freesias, Helgerson, and Position. Invictus proved the best and won from Bugle Horn, with Freesias third. Summaries:

First race, steeplechase, short course, handicap—Decimo, 142 pounds [Dugan], 3 to 1, won; Fiji, 156 [Sullivan], 13 to 1, second; Allegiance, 147 [Dayton], 9 to 5, third. Time, 4:05. Jim Bozeman, Suave, and Dr. Long ran.

Second race, 7-16 mile—Sunfire, 114 pounds [Dugan], 3 to 1, won; Search Me, 116 [J. Booker], 4 to 1, second; Celo, 114 [Fuller], 10 to 1, third. Time, :22. Prince of Coins, Howell Waterman, Kildare, Bill Perry, J. K. F., Royal Income, Astral, and Desmonges ran.

Third race, 11-16 mile—E. M. Brattain, 109 pounds [Fuller], 4 to 5, won; Borghesi, 106 [Miller], even, second; Lustig, 108 [Dugan], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:07. Ban, Ted Mayo, Nellie May, Isabuste, and Ethel Bechtel ran.

Fourth race, Brooks course—Invictus, 97 pounds [J. Reilly], 4 to 1, won; Bugle Horn, 106 [J. McBride], 7 to 1, second; Freesias, 100 [McDaniel], 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:04⅘. Position, Ripper, Chanda, and Helgerson ran.

Fifth race, ⅛ mile—Cotillon, 99 pounds [McDaniel], 1 to 2, won; King's Thorpe, 100 [Herbert], 5 to 1, second; Eagle Mackey, 95 [Mountcastle], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:23⅘. Potter, Hersain, Spring Leaf, and Lady Minora ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Dixelle, 91 pounds [Moriarity], 7 to 2, won; Dixelle, 91 [Dorsey], 10 to 1, second; Belle Dixon, 91 [Miller], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:43⅘. Prince Palatine, Power, Compoise, Anirad, Ulloa, Hindoo Princess, Albert Enright, and Landseer ran.

PASS BREEDERS' LAW REPEAL.

Substitute Bill Goes Through Missouri House by a Vote of 111 to 7—No Fight Made.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The substitute for the bill to repeal the breeders' law was passed in the house this morning by a vote of 111 to 7. There was no discussion of the bill. It had been made a special order of business, and a fight was expected from the members who opposed it. It was called up and passed with no little noise that uninformed persons would have supposed it some insignificant measure. The text of the substitute passed is as follows:

"Section 1. No person or persons shall record or register, by mechanical or other means, bets or wagers, or sell auction pools, or engage in bookmaking by or through any device, book, instrument, or contrivance whatever, upon result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast which is to take place within or beyond the limits of the state, nor shall any owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, shed, tenement, booth, or building, or part thereof, knowingly suffer or permit the same to be used for such purpose or purposes. Any person violating any provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one year, or by fine of $1,000, or by both imprisonment and fine.

"Section 2. Sections 7419, 7420, 7421, 7422, 7423, 7424 of the revised statutes of 1899 are hereby repealed."

Advocates of the breeders' law will make their fight in the senate, where those advocating the repeal of the law as it now stands, at least the betting feature of the law, will push the matter to a final vote with as little delay as possible.

DATES AWARDED FOR RACING.

American Turf Association Gives Nashville Eleven Day Meeting to Avoid Clash with Memphis.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—At a conference, held here today by President Matt Winn, Walter O. Parmer, and May Overton, of the American Turf association, it was decided that Nashville's spring meeting will run only eleven days, against twelve allotted by the Western Jockey club. This move was taken to avoid any clash with Memphis. The meeting opens April 20 and closes May 2. Lexington begins May 3 and runs six days. The Louisville meeting will open on May 10, running seventeen days.

Boxing Match Results in Death.

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—After being unconscious since last Friday night, when he was injured in a boxing match, Warren Yinger, aged 19, of this city, died today. He was matched by the Lancaster Athletic club to box Bert Ebbelman for six rounds. Referee Walter Schlichter stopped the bout in the fifth round owing to Yinger's condition. Cerebral hemorrhage caused death. The father and brother of the boy saw the bout and will not prosecute.

BIG COLLEGES TO REMAIN FRIENDS.

Settlement of Old Football Grand Stand Breach Now Is Assured.

TERMS NOT ANNOUNCED.

Athletic Relations of Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin Undisturbed.

The trouble between the Universities of Chicago, Wisconsin, and Michigan over the settlement of damage claims resulting from the collapse of a grand stand at the Badger-Wolverine football game in 1902 are practically at an end. According to the statement yesterday by a person in close touch with affairs athletic at the south side institution the settlement of the differences between the three universities has been decided upon, and the near future, possibly the end of the present week, will see the three colleges again on a friendly footing.

The terms on which the resumption of friendly relations depends have not been given out, although it is known that nearly all of the claims made originally by Chicago have been acceded to by Wisconsin and Michigan. Supporters of the local institution regard the prospect as an acknowledgment of the justice of the maroon claims.

Officials on the Midway are reticent in regard to the matter, although they do not deny that a speedy settlement is expected. Dr. J. E. Raycroft, who has been representing the Chicago interests in the discussion, said:

"There is nothing to give out yet, but negotiations have been carried on continually, and I feel sure the amicable relations that existed formerly between the other colleges and ourselves will soon be resumed."

The settlement of the Chicago claims will put an end to a dispute which several times in the last two years has threatened to result in the severance of athletic relations between the universities concerned. The arrangement of football games, which has been hanging fire for the last four months, will now be simplified, and will depend upon the schedules only. The Chicago-Michigan game is now practically a certainty. The contest with Wisconsin will depend upon the Badger schedule.

MORE GLOOM ON THE MIDWAY.

Four Track Men Ineligible to Compete Against Wisconsin Because of Trouble with Books.

The announcement that four members of the maroon track squad may be ineligible to compete against Wisconsin in the dual meet scheduled here for Saturday has caused gloom to settle on the Midway. Mabin, one of Coach Moloney's most promising hurdlers; Tompkins, who won several points in the meet with Illinois two weeks ago; "Tommy" Taylor, the quarter miler; and Ed Perry, the shot putter, are reported as being down in their college work.

Last week the coming meet was generally conceded to Chicago, but the changes necessitated since the issuance of the six weeks' notices make the outcome more than doubtful. Mabin and Tompkins are out of the running altogether for three weeks, according to the present reports. Taylor has an "incomplete," which barred him from the Illinois meet, but which he may remove before the end of the week. Parry is understood to be out of it.

Tompkins' absence will make it necessary for Hogenson, who entered the university recently,

RAILROADS PUSH EMPLOYES' LOBBY

Circulars Urging Workers to Fight Rate Reduction Are Sent All Over State.

UNION LEADERS SIGN IT.

Men Are Requested to Write in Protest to Officials at Springfield.

The movement among employés of the Chicago and Alton railroad, initiated by their employers, protesting against the reduction of freight rates in this state, is assuming considerable proportions. Circulars have been spread broadcast among railroad men all over the state urging them to organize against the rate bill, and the insinuations which these circulars contain that rate reduction will be followed by a reduction of wages has had the desired effect of arousing the railroad men to action.

There is nothing about these circulars to show that they emanate from the railroad offices, but it is known that the company is behind the movement. The railway officials are watching the situation with deep seated, secret satisfaction.

Text of the Circular.

The following circular has been sent to railroad brotherhood leaders of the system:

To the Railway Employés of Illinois—The farmers' and Manufacturers' associations of Illinois have petitioned the railway and warehouse commission to reduce freight rates on railways in the state 25 per cent. There were 105,385 employés on railways in Illinois during the year ending June 30, 1904. They drew in wages from the pay rolls $69,673,637. The railway men and those depending on them are vitally interested in the earning power of the lines on which they are employed. If this reduction is ordered by the commission the 105,385 employés and their families will feel it directly. Write a letter at once to the chairman at the railway and warehouse commission at Springfield, Ill., protesting against any reduction in rate, believing it is an attack on its pay car.

This circular is signed by W. M. Coffey, chief conductor division 41, Order of Railway Conductors; Mart Warman, chairman of the executive board, Cook county, No. 96, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; D. Leonard of George W. Tilton Lodge No. 91, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; M. Reboe, No. 511, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; and Frank Hyde of Switchmen's Union of North America.

There is to be a meeting of railroad men at Galesburg in a few days to take action similar to that taken by the locomotive engineers of the Alton at Bloomington last Sunday.

Grain Boads' Officials Meet.

The meeting of the chief freight traffic officers of the various roads affected by the recent grain rate war between the gulf and Atlantic lines was held in the office of President Winchell of the Rock Island yesterday morning. It lasted four hours, and resulted in no definite settlement. It is reported, however, that some sort of preliminary understanding was reached, and an adjourned meeting will be held next Tuesday. Those who attended were President B. L. Winchell, W. B. Biddle of the Santa Fé, A. C. Bird of the Missouri Pacific, T. J. Hudson of the Illinois Central, H. R. McCullough of the Northwestern, and James H. Hiland of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

One reason given for not reaching an agreement was that the gulf roads, having spent millions to provide facilities for handling export grain from New Orleans, hung out for a rate which will give them the control of the traffic originating in Iowa and Missouri river points, until such a time as the weather becomes too warm to permit of satisfactory shipments being made from southern ports.

Burlington Investigating Methods.

In the interest of economy the Burlington has organized an investigating commission, which is now at work in the various departments of the road, investigating the systems in vogue, especially as to reports, blanks, and sundry other matters of detail. This commission will collect data from every department of the road, and later will work out a scheme for simplifying the work, if possible, which will be reported to the board of directors.

"I believe that as the result of our labors the road will be able to reduce expenses thousands of dollars annually," said one of the investigators.

To Discuss Southern Rates.

Executive officers of the western roads will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York tomorrow to take action upon the plea of the Chicago Shippers' association for further rate reduction on freight to southeastern points, so that Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati and other western points may be put on a parity with New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Those who will represent Chicago are H. C. Barlow, Franklin MacVeagh, J. V. Farwell Jr., J. E. Strong, Charles Conover, and A. A. Sprague 2d.

Tunnel Merger Rumors.

There were rumors that an attempt made to merge the Chicago Terminal Transfer company and the Chicago Tunnel company had been unsuccessful, and that no further effort will be made in this direction. It was said another plan is being worked out by which the tunnel company hopes to gain control of the transfer company.

The rate committee of the Western Passenger association will meet today to consider tourist rates. The regular meeting of the executive committee will be held tomorrow.

REJECTS LAWSON'S DARE TO A SHORT RANGE DUEL.

James H. Eckels Says He Does Not Accept Invitations from Strangers — Denies Trust Company Loan Charge.

Unmoved by the statement of Thomas W. Lawson, author of "Frenzied Finance," that he had "reached for him and got him," James H. Eckels, president of the Commercial National bank, will refuse to accept Lawson's challenge to a "short range" duel.

"I really don't know what he means by that," said Mr. Eckels wearily. "I don't know Mr. Lawson personally, and I am not accepting strangers' invitations."

In reply to Mr. Lawson's charge that Mr. Eckels, while a director of the Trust Company of the Republic, had borrowed money from it, Mr. Eckels said:

"Mr. Lawson's statements relative to my borrowing from the trust company when either a director or a shareholder of it are wholly untrue. Long after I ceased to be either a shareholder or a director, when the Sheldon syndicate was formed to relieve the trust company of its United States Shipbuilding bonds, I did borrow $20,000 to make the first payment on my subscription to that syndicate, which I repaid in the ordinary course of business to the Commonwealth trust company, which immediately succeeded the Trust Company of the Republic.

"I have always adhered to the principle that officers and directors of a financial institution should do their borrowing elsewhere than from their own institutions and in no instance have I ever deviated from this principle."

SPECIAL HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Via the Chicago and Alton Ry.

March 7 and 21 the Chicago and Alton railway will sell special homeseekers' tickets from Chicago to many points in Texas, Louisiana, including New Orleans, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Alabama, including Mobile, at $20 for the round trip. For full particulars, time cards, etc., call at 95 Adams street or write A. G. Robinson, General Agent, Passenger Department, 101 Adams street. Telephone Harrison 4470.

WILL FIGHT MILK LAWS.

SMALL PRODUCERS ORGANIZE TO OPPOSE CITY ORDINANCES.

Home Dairy Association Formed by Men Having Cows in Chicago—They Assert Regulation Requiring License Fee and Forbidding Feeding "Slops" Is in Interest of "Trust"—Chemist Replies New Contest Is Waged by Offenders in Self-Defense.

Small milk producers, mostly those living within the city limits, are up in arms against two sections of the city pure milk ordinance. With the object of proving these sections invalid they have organized the Home Dairy association, which now has nearly 100 members. The sections to which objections are raised require a license fee of $10 a year for keeping more than two cows, and forbid the sale of milk from cows fed on brewery waste and vinegar "slops."

The protesting milk producers say they will stand upon the ground that waste and "slops," when mixed with other provender, are excellent food for cows. The Borden Milk company, which the dairymen brand as a "trust," they declare, is at the bottom of their troubles.

Talk of Milk "Trust."

"The object of the company," declared Charles Schroeder, president of the association, yesterday, "is to crush out all milk dairies now in the city. It has secured, with the cooperation of the health department, the passage of ordinances injurious to city dairymen. We are willing, in the interests of public health, to allow inspectors to visit our stables any time they choose. But it is unjust discrimination when the ordinance compels the city milkmen to pay the license fee.

"As for the fermented waste, although the food is cheap, the cows thrive on it. It produces better milk than the ordinance calls for. Our cows often produce 7 per cent of butter fat, and do it on the tabooed food."

A meeting of the association will be held Friday night at Bodtnet's hall, Belmont and Elston avenues. Many producers who are not members are expected to be present and to aid the association in its fight.

"No wonder they denounce the board of health and the producers who are aiding in the movement for pure milk," said Dr. J. H. Blehn, city bacteriologist. "Their secretary, John Ringelstein, is our chief offender. A $200 fine is hanging over his head, and he is taking this method of defending himself. The ordinance is a wise one."

Defends Borden Company.

"There is no milk 'trust' in Chicago," declared Charles A. Knight of the Borden's Milk company. "The only attention we have paid to the small producers has been to call attention of the health department to their violations of the ordinance. We easily could put the small dairymen out of business, but what would be the use? The ordinance has been framed without discrimination. We have to comply with it as strictly as do the owners of small dairies.

"The Home association is one of the biggest farces ever perpetrated. The president, Mr. Schroeder, is down in the city directory as a carpenter. What does a carpenter know about feeding cows and producing good milk?"

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Receipts of Cattle Light and Trading Is Dull—Sheep Show a Decline in Price.

Receipts of live stock at the stockyards yesterday were much lighter than on Monday. The cattle trade was slow and price changes were immaterial. The small proportion of steer stock met with a fair demand. The car shortage caused the withholding of many orders from the east.

The hog market showed little change. Prices generally were quoted at Monday's figures. At the close of the trading little stock remained.

The sheep market was weak, with the exception of choice handy weight yearlings. All other lines showed a decline of at least 10c.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Feb. 14	12,106	581	35,150	12,965
Wednesday, Feb. 15	12,778	276	18,749	9,502
Thursday, Feb. 16	6,624	69	20,930	10,540
Friday, Feb. 17	11,963	459	38,814	9,359
Saturday, Feb. 18	1,062	38	19,841	1,629
Monday, Feb. 20	20,312	432	39,000	18,000
Tuesday, Feb. 21	7,000	800	28,000	18,000
Week thus far	37,181	1,232	76,350	41,000
Cor. time week ago	22,883	824	40,563	27,823
Cor. time 1904	33,085	2,080	86,193	55,044
Shipments—				
Tuesday, Feb. 14	3,251	...	5,023	3,224
Wednesday, Feb. 15	2,042	...	8,857	251
Thursday, Feb. 16	19	7	7,290	1,571
Friday, Feb. 17	4,755	27	7,078	2,742
Saturday, Feb. 18	2,825	1	10,154	453
Monday, Feb. 20	1,118	...	4,000	4,000
Tuesday, Feb. 21	4,500	25	7,000	3,000
Week thus far	11,014	25	18,118	7,000
Cor. time week ago	6,526	4	10,228	5,949
Cor. time 1904	14,404	46	19,564	10,810
Total last week	24,510	51	44,005	24,455

Receipts of the year to date, with comparisons, follow:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1905 to date	512,774	1,447,820	560,146	48,405
Same time 1904	466,218	1,430,526	681,474	48,643
Increase	46,556	...	...	...
Decrease	...	32,697	121,328	18

Cattle.

The cattle receipts were 7,000. The market was dull, but that was its worst feature. A few export orders were executed at $4.90@5.00, while good common heavy steers at $4.25@4.40 also going for this trade, and, while some New York orders for medium grades were filled, local packers were principal buyers of the run. Quotations:

Prime steers	$5.85@6.45
Choice steers	5.50@5.85
Good steers	4.75@5.45
Medium steers	4.25@4.75
Common steers	3.85@4.25
Prime cows	3.75@4.60
Good to choice cows	3.25@3.70
Medium cows	2.75@3.20
Good cutters	2.70@3.00
Common to medium	2.00@2.65
Medium to good canners	1.75@2.25
Inferior canners	1.50@1.75
Prime heifers	4.15@5.00
Good to choice	3.25@4.00
Common to medium	2.50@3.25
Good to choice bulls	3.15@4.00
Medium bulls	2.75@3.15
Bologna bulls	2.75@3.00
Good to choice veal calves	6.75@8.50
Medium veal calves	5.50@6.50
Common to fair veal calves	2.25@4.75

Hogs.

Receipts were estimated at 26,000. The quality was poorer than a week ago, but the prices showed little change. Good heavyweights were scarce. Quotations:

Choice to prime heavy	$4.90@5.00
Medium to good heavy	4.80@4.85
Common to medium heavy	4.65@4.75
Good to prime heavy mixed	4.80@4.90
Medium mixed packing	4.75@4.80
Common light mixed packing	4.65@4.70
Selected bacon	4.70@4.82½
Good to prime pigs	4.00@4.70
Common to medium pigs	3.75@4.40
Stags	3.80@4.00
Boars	2.00@2.80
Governments	1.00@3.50

HOG PURCHASES.

Armour & Co.	7,500	S. & S. Co.	2,000
Anglo-American	2,000	Roberts & Oake	700
Boyd-Lunham	900	City butchers	1,300
Continental Co.	800	Shippers	7,000
Hammond, Co.	1,000		
Morris & Co.	1,000	Total	20,500
Swift & Co.	4,300	Left over	5,000

Sheep.

The market was weak, showing 15@20c decline from the highest prices reached last week. Prime western ewes sold at $5.80 and the bulk of the good to choice mutton ewes at $5.25@5.80. Quotations:

Choice to prime wethers	$5.85@6.00
Medium to good wethers	5.60@5.80
Good to choice ewes	5.25@5.60
Medium ewes	5.00@5.40
Culls and rams	3.75@4.25
Yearlings	6.50@7.00
Choice to prime lambs	7.90@8.25
Medium to good lambs	7.00@7.75
Common lambs	6.75@6.75

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,213; nothing doing today; feeling weak. Cables quoted live cattle and sheep steady. Exports, 1,650 cattle, 1,220 sheep, and 3,700 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 145; steady on continued light supply. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 575; sheep almost nominal but steady; lambs weak. Hogs—Receipts, 5,986; feeling weak.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,500, including 100 southern; market steady, strong. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market 5@10c higher; top, $4.95; bulk of sales, $4.70@4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 11,600; market 10@15c lower.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, including 2,000 Texans; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market steady. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,800; market slow. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market shade lower; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.70. Sheep—Receipts, 7,500; market lower.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,815; steady. Hogs—Receipts, 11,214; steady to 5c higher. Sheep—Receipts, 3,804; active, steady.

New Dormitories for Yale.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21.—Under the auspices of the Yale class of 1884 a committee has been appointed to promote a movement for raising funds for five new dormitories at Yale.

HAS AMENDMENT TO LAW OF JUUL.

Corporation Counsel Presents Plan of the City Administration.

WOULD "SCALE" AT FIRST.

Give Each Taxing Body Its Definite Permanent Percentage of Total.

Corporation Counsel Tolman presented the city administration's plan for a modification of the Juul law yesterday. It was given to what is known as the "conference and conciliation committees on revenue from the city council, the county commissioners, the real estate board, the Merchants' club, and the Commercial association." The committees adjourned for a chance to read it over before debating it, and will meet again on call.

The plan, briefly, is to substitute for the Juul law plan of having each taxing body make its estimates first and then scaling them down afterwards, another of alloting a certain fixed percentage of the tax levy to each taxing body, keeping the total within a certain amount.

As the law now stands the city can claim 2 per cent on the total equalized valuation, in addition to the amount allowed for sinking fund purposes; the county can ask for .75, the school board for a proportion, and so on. Altogether, if they were all allowed, the total would amount to 10 per cent on the valuation. To stop this overtaxation the Juul law was passed, providing for scaling down to get inside the limit.

The following table, which is made up for the west side, where the park tax is the greatest, illustrates the plan which was yesterday submitted to the committees:

Taxing body.	Maximum (demanded)	Actual Proposed (obtained)	law.
City—			
Corporate	$2.00	$1.20	.....
Sinking fund	.381	.381	.....
Totals	$2.381	$1.581	$2.00
Schools—			
Educational	$2.50	$1.624	.....
Building	2.50	.606	.....
Totals	$5.00	$2.32	$2.50
Library	.10	.095	.10
South	.94	.64	.....
West	1.05	.799	.....
North	1.27	.84	.....
Computed on basis of consolidation	.825	.538	.70
Town of West Chicago	.50	.041	.....
Drainage board	.50	4.35	.....
Do [Special]	.25	.25	.50
County—			
Corporate	.75	.49	.....
Sinking fund	.04	.04	.....
Totals	.....	.....	$0.70
Grand total [west side]	.....	$6.041	$6.50

The proposed flat apportionment increases the total of 6.041 under the Juul law last year to 6.50.

EQUITABLE WINS IN COURT; CAN WRITE IN WISCONSIN.

Insurance Commissioner Host, Permanently Enjoined from Revoking Company's License, Will Appeal.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Supreme court today decided in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance society in a suit to make permanent an injunction forbidding Insurance Commissioner Zeno M. Host from revoking the society's license for doing business in Wisconsin.

The controversy was over the section in the Wisconsin law which provides that life insurance companies doing business in this state "may" make distribution of surplus in two, three, four, or five years. Commissioner Host held that this made distribution every five years mandatory, and if he had been sustained by the Supreme court it is estimated $8,000,000 of surplus would have been distributed among Wisconsin policyholders.

Commissioner Host declared tonight he would appeal to the legislature to effect the end which he sought, but legislation now can affect only the future surplus of the companies. A bill to reduce the capital stock of such companies has been introduced, and the North bill substitutes for the word "may" the word "shall" in the present law, thus making the distribution compulsory.

"I am convinced that unquestionably it was the intent of the lawmakers that the distribution of surplus should be be made at one of the periods fixed in the statutes," said Mr. Host. "The only discretionary power conferred on the company was the exercise of an option to select either a two, three, or five year period, instead of making the distribution annually."

PAN-AMERICAN CREDITORS VOTE TO OUST ATTORNEYS.

At Stormy Meeting in Defunct Bank's Offices Depositors Refuse to Hear Receiver Day—In Court on Saturday.

At a stormy meeting of creditors of the Pan-American bank held in the offices of the defunct institution at noon yesterday it was voted to oust Cox, Heldman & Everett as attorneys for the receivership. The meeting was called by Receiver Edwin C. Day under Judge Dunne's orders, for the purpose of getting the sentiment of the depositors.

Receiver Day tried in vain to get an expression of sentiment through a vote by ballot, but the 200 angry depositors, led by C. B. Pinney, drowned out Day and those who supported him and elected Attorney V. A. G. Murrell chairman.

In the midst of great confusion a viva voce vote, contrary to Judge Dunne's instructions to Receiver Day, was taken and resolutions demanding the retirement of the firm of Cox, Heldman & Everett were carried with a shout. When Attorney Heldman, who had forced his way into the room, challenged the vote, the shout turned into a yell of rage. After considerable confusion papers were circulated through the room for signatures.

A committee was appointed, headed by Attorney S. B. Pugh to secure the services of another firm of lawyers.

"We have won and will appear before Judge Dunne in a body Saturday," said C. B. Pinney.

OLD "CABBY" DIES SUDDENLY.

C. P. Karr, President of Knights of the Whip, Expires During Night of Heart Disease.

C. P. Karr, 53 years old, long a cab owner and driver in Chicago, and president of the Knights of the Whip, an organization of drivers, was found dead in his bed at 216 North State street yesterday morning. A physician who was summoned said heart disease was the cause of death. The Knights of the Whip will have charge of the funeral on Friday. The body was removed last night to John O'Brien's undertaking rooms, Blue Island avenue and Harrison street. Karr stood for a number of years at the southwest corner of State and Madison streets. Twenty years ago he owned two large restaurants downtown.

DIPHTHERIA IN INDIAN SCHOOL.

Malady Causes Death at Odanah, Wis., and Institution with 102 Pupils Is Quarantined.

Ashland, Wis., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Diphtheria has broken out in the Indian school at Odanah, and one child has died. The school, which conains 102 children, has been placed under quarantine.

PUBLIC BUYING STOCKS.

NEW YORK MARKET GIVES EVIDENCE OF SPECULATION.

Since Panic of May, 1901, This Class of Dealers Has Been Timid, and Its Reappearance Has Ruffling Effect on Prices—Union Pacific Is Carried to a New High Level—Sloss Steel Jumps 20 Points—Bonds Steady, but Dull.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The stock market today showed evidence that the general public, timid since the panic of May, 1901, again had entered the market. The tide of the buying demand had all of the impressive sweep of periods of widespread speculation and the movements were characteristically lacking in special news to explain them.

Union Pacific was the sensation of the market and was carried irresistibly to a record price level. Banking interests near to the company were authority for the opinion that the movement was purely due to speculation in the stock.

An even more violent price movement was that in Sloss Sheffield Steel, which was jumped up over twenty points. Rumors were plenty of a coming merger of southern iron companies. The southwest group was conspicuous for strength in the day's movement.

That advantage was taken of the advent of public buying to secure profits on an enormous scale was evident from the occasional unsettlement of the market. The closing itself was irregular, but the general character of the day's highly speculative market was not altered by this fact.

Bonds were steady, but were not so active as stocks. Total sales, par value, $5,035,000. United States bonds were all unchanged on call.

Close: Money on call steady, 2¼@2½ per cent; closing bid, 2½; offered at 2½. Time loans steady; 60 and 90 days, 3 per cent; 6 months, 3½@3¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487.25@487.30 for demand and at 485.10@485.15 for 60 day bills. Posted rates, 283½ @286 and 488@488½. Commercial bills, 485. Bar silver, 61c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds steady.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing— Feb. 21	Closing— Feb. 20
Allis-Chalmers	2,300	18	19¾	18	19¾	18
Do pfd	300	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Amal. Copper	118,400	77	79¾	76¾	79¾	77
Am. B. Sugar	100	144½	144½	144½	144½	144½
Am. Car & Fdy	1,500	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Do pfd	700	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Am. Cot. Oil	200	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Am. Grass	700	88	88	88	88	87½
Am. Hide pfd	1,200	48	48½	48	48½	...
Am. Ice	600	40	40	40	40	40
Do pfd	600	40	40½	40	40½	40½
Am. Loco	4,500	41¼	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Am. Malt	5,500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	5,000	25	27	25	26½	...
Am. Smelt. Ftg	2,600	81	81	77	78½	79½
Do pfd	5,900	97	97½	97	97½	97½
Am. Smelting	31,200	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	98¾
Do pfd	2,900	115	115	114	115	114½
Am. Sugar	24,000	144¾	145¾	144¾	145¾	144¾
Am. Tel. & Tel	800	145	146½	145	146½	144
Am. Tob. pfd	500	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Anaconda	2,700	103¾	107¾	103¾	107¾	103¾
A. C. Line	500	122	122	121½	121½	122
Atchison	23,400	93¾	96¾	93¾	96¾	93¾
Do pfd	2,000	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
B. & O	27,100	105¾	106	105¾	106	104¾
Do pfd	900	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
B. R. T	24,200	87½	89¾	87½	89¾	87½
Brunswick	200	13	13	13	13	13
Can. Pac	5,800	137¾	137¾	137	137¾	137¾
C. of N. J	200	201	201	201	201	201
C. & Ohio	5,200	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¾	51¾
C. & Alton	200	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
C. G. W	5,900	14¾	15	14¾	15	14¾
Do B	500	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do deb	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	...
C., M. & St. P	20,300	176¾	178¾	176¾	178¾	176¾
Do pfd	100	180½	180½	180½	180½	180
C. M. St. P. & O.	100	200	200	200	200	...
C. & N. W	2,300	224½	225	224½	224½	223½
Chgo. Term	600	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pfd	200	33	33½	33	33½	33½
Chgo. Un. Trac	1,700	11¼	12	11¼	11¾	11¼
Do pfd	400	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	40¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	4,100	96½	100	96½	100	96¾
C. F. & I	20,200	52¾	61¾	52¾	61¾	52¾
Do pfd	100	100	100	100	100	100
Colo. So	1,900	26¾	26¾	26	26¼	26¾
Do 1st pfd	200	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do 2d pfd	200	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
C. H. C. & I	1,000	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	16½
Corn. Prod	4,500	20½	20¾	20½	20½	20½
Corn. Prod pfd	2,400	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do pfd	600	77¾	78	77¾	78	77¾
D. & R. G	5,000	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
D., S. S. & A	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
D. & R. G	300	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do pfd	800	88	88	88	88	88
Det. Sou	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Det. Un	400	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
Dis. Sec	1,000	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	...
Dis. S. & A	100	10	10	10	10	10
Do pfd	300	32	32½	32	32½	32½
Erie	87,000	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Erie 1st pfd	51,200	76¾	77¾	76¾	77¾	76¾
Do 2d pfd	3,300	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾
Fed. Mining	900	114	114	107½	110	114½
Do pfd	3,600	97	97	94	96	97
Gen. Elec	1,700	186¾	187½	186¾	187½	186¾
Gt. Nor. pfd	1,000	206	209	204½	209	206
Hock. Val	900	92	92	91	92	92
Do pfd	1,000	91	92¼	91	92¼	...
Ill. Cent	5,900	153	159¾	153	159	158
Ind. Pac	6,000	22¾	25¾	21¾	21¼	22¾
Int. Power	1,600	25¾	25¾	25	25	25¾
Int. Pump	1,600	38¾	40	38¾	40	39¾
Iowa Cent	500	30	30	30	30	...
Kan. & Mich	100	36	36	36	36	...
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf	200	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
K. C. So	3,100	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
Do pfd	6,500	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾
Keok. & D. M	300	13	13	13	13	...
Lehick. Ize	600	12	13	12	13	...
Lake E. & W	1,400	38	38	38	38	37½
L. & N	5,600	138¾	138¾	138	138	138¾
Manhattan	4,500	172¾	172¾	172	172	172¾
Metropolitan	2,000	127½	129¾	127½	129¾	127½
Do See	5,500	81¼	82	81¼	82	81¾
Mex. Cent	4,700	23	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
Mex. Nat	4,000	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Mo. Pac	45,500	108	108¾	107¾	108¼	107¾
M., K. & T	4,900	31¼	32¾	31¼	32¾	30¾
Do pfd	1,400	62	63¾	62	63¾	62
Nat. Enamel	300	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
Do pfd	100	91	91	91	91	...
N. C. & St. L	200	145	147	145	145	...
Nat. Bis	1,100	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼
Nat. Lead	20,800	39	39	36	37¾	38¾
Do pfd	500	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110
N. R. R. M. pfd	200	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. Y. Air Brake	300	154¼	154¼	154¼	154¼	153¾
N. Y. Cent	11,100	148¾	148¾	147¾	148¾	147¾
N. Y. C. St. L	3,900	44¼	46	44¼	46	44
Do 2d pfd	1,500	77	78¾	77	78¼	...
N. Y. Dock	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	...
N. Y. Ont. & W	70,500	54¾	55¾	53¾	55¾	54¾
Norfolk & W	5,400	83¾	84	83¾	83¾	83¾
Do pfd	300	93	93¾	93	93¾	...
North Am	1,100	102	102	102	102	102
Pac. Coast	800	94	94	93½	93½	...
Pac. Mail	1,400	48¾	48¾	47	47	47¾
Pennsylvania	23,900	139¾	140¾	139¾	140	139¾
Peo. Gas	4,000	107	107¾	107	107¾	106¾
P. & Eastern	2,500	40	43	40	43	39¾
Pitts Marq	100	101	101	101	101	...
Do pfd	400	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	...
Pressed Steel	3,700	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	37¾
Do pfd	600	88	88¾	88	88¾	87¾
Ry. Steel Spg	9,000	37	38¾	36¾	38¾	37¾
Do pfd	300	97¾	98	97¾	98	97¾
Reading	172,100	95¾	98¾	94¾	98¼	95
Do 1st pfd	100	92	92	92	92	...
Rep. Steel	32,800	19½	20¾	19½	20¾	19½
Do pfd	16,500	77¾	80	77¾	80	77¾
Rock Island	19,000	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾
Do pfd	800	81¾	81¾	81	81¼	80¾
Rub. Goods	2,700	29¾	31	29¾	29¾	29¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2,000	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	...
St. L. S. W	700	30½	30½	26	26	...
Do pfd	1,200	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Sloss. Sheff	13,200	97	117	97	117	97
Do pfd	1,200	113	114	113	114	110
So. Pac	65,400	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼	68¾
Do pfd	1,800	120¾	120¾	119¾	119¾	120¾
So. Ry	27,000	34¾	37¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	400	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Tenn. Coal	89,600	82¾	86¾	82¾	86¾	82¾
Tex. Pac	31,800	29	30	28	30	29¾
Tex. Land	200	40	40	40	40	...
Third Av	300	131¼	133	131¼	132	132¼
Tol. Ry	1,000	22¾	25¾	22¾	25¾	22¾
Tol., St. L. & W	4,300	37	37	37	37	37
Do pfd	11,500	55¼	56¾	55¼	55¾	55½
Twin City	200	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106
Un. Bag	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Un. Pac	265,600	130¾	134	129¾	133¾	130¾
Do pfd	3,300	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
United Inv	300	33	33¾	32¾	32¾

WHEAT DIP IS STOPPED.

SIGNS OF SUPPORT BY THE GATES CROWD MULTIPLY.

Trade Narrow, but Market Advances in Spite of Any Bearish Considerations in the News, All Offerings Absorbed and May a Half Cent Higher —Corn Shorts Anxious Buyers on Small Receipts and Fear of Advance in Freight Rates.

Indications were renewed in the wheat pit that the physicians in charge of the market were still disposed to recommend quiet and rest for the patient after the excitement of last week.

Trade was small in volume and the market was not allowed to stray far in either direction. There seemed to be supporting orders in the pit, however, on all declines and the tone was one of strength. As at the close on Monday's session, there was a brisk demand at $1.18¼ for May wheat, and though the market opened ½c lower this was evidently an unnecessary sacrifice, and as soon as brokers supposed to represent the Wall street clique could get their work in the market jogged back above the dead line and held above it the rest of the session.

It did not take much buying, for there was little pressure to sell. Prices covered a range of ⅞c, getting up to $1.19¼ the latter part of the session. There was wheat on tap at that figure which might have been for the big holders, with the idea of keeping the market in bounds, and the close was at that price sellers, a net gain of ½c for the day.

The strength of May was shared by the deferred deliveries, July selling up to $1.01⅞, a gain of ½c, and closing there, while September gained ¼-⅝c to 92⅞c. There was little, if anything, in the news to encourage bull effort, but the market showed complete indifference to that deficiency.

Small Decrease in Stocks.

Wheat seems to be going into consumption slower than a year ago, for Bradstreet reported a decrease of only 79,000 bu in world's stocks for the week, compared with a decrease of 3,644,000 bu a year ago. But traders who sold on the comparison covered at a loss.

Northwestern receipts were moderate at 179 cars, while primary receipts were 369,000 bu, considerably smaller than the figures a year ago, which, however, were for two days. Minneapolis stocks decreased 350,000 bu for half the week. The cash demand for wheat there was generally reported quiet and the flour demand slow. St. Louis messages said the largest mill there would close because of the poor flour demand. Local cash market was slow, sales about 10,000 bu.

Reports of the appearance of the growing crop in Kansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where the snow covering has melted, were all favorable. Liverpool was ¾d to ⅞d lower on larger Argentine offerings and the report that the Indian crop in the Punjaub province is all right, although claims were made last week of damage by cold weather.

The early buying of May and July was led by Knight-Donnelley, with some May taken later by Logan-Bryan and Harris-Scotten. Love and Sickel-Roberts were moderate sellers of May and early buyers marketed some on the bulge. Scott-Monohan were buyers of July, Fringle-Fitch-Rankin sold, and on the bulge there was selling by Paddelford, supposed to be for Armour.

Corn Has Good Bulge.

Light country offerings of corn and small receipts, although the expected increase in movement is still expected, were the principal factors in a bulge of about ½c in corn. Speculative offerings were light and shorts who had some fears lest the expected jump in receipts would not materialize soon enough for their purposes were active buyers.

The rumor that the railroads would raise grain rates from the west to the old figures also alarmed shorts, although the first effect of such a move probably would be to induce freer country selling before the advance should take effect. May sold from 46¾c at the opening to 47c, and closed at 46⅞c sellers, a net gain of ½c. July up about as much to 47½c, and September up ¼-⅝c to 47¾c.

Cash prices were ½c higher, the shipping demand moderate, sales 50,000 bu, made before the advance in futures. There were 314 cars in, but only 178 estimated. Primary receipts were 634,000 bu and clearances 531,000 bu. Liverpool futures were ½d to ¾d lower, Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,400,000 bu in stocks east of the Rockies for the week, compared with an increase of 2,100,000 bu a year ago. Buying of May was led by Lamson, Rumsey, Roloson, Brosseau, and Lake. On the upturn there was some selling by Armour and by Sickel-Roberts. Kleston sold July and pit traders thought Armour was selling July and buying May, unloosing a spread.

Oats Shorts Cover.

Oats were affected by the corn strength and by the chief factor in its advance, the possibility of higher freight rates. Shorts covered and there were advances of ¼-⅝c. May selling up to 31½c and closing there. Receipts were 199 cars, the estimate 97 cars. Stocks east of the Rockies decreased 669,000 bu for the week, compared with an increase of 679,000 bu last year. Cash prices were steady to ½c lower, shipping sales 50,000 bu. Seaboard clearances were 23,000 bu. The buying of May was led by Horton, Ellison, Buckley, and Scott. Some of the covering was supposed to be for Updike. Knight-McDougal and Bartlett-Frazier sold. There was buying of May against sales of September for the northwest through Pringle-Fitch-Rankin.

Lard Shorts Rally Provisions.

There was a heavy tone in provisions early in the day and some local short selling on the dullness, which was as noticeable as in any of the recent sessions. Later, however, the advance in cotton seed oil brought on a general covering movement in lard, which has been sold freely against purchases of cotton seed oil. This taking of profits induced covering of other product, and the close was 5@7½c higher for pork, 2½@5c higher for lard, and steady to 2½c higher for ribs. Buying of lard was led by Helmholz, Schultz, Robeson, and White. Local hog receipts were 30,000 head and 44,000 are estimated for today. Prices at the yards were steady. At the western markets there were 97,000 hogs, compared with 105,200 last year. Shipments of meats and lard were smaller than last year.

Flaxseed Up One-Half Cent.

Rye was dull and unchanged. May was offered at 78c and February at 75c. No. 2 car lots were nominally 79@83½c. Receipts were 2 cars.

Barley ruled steady. Malting grades brought from 38@48c, feed 36@38c, and screenings from 25@38½c. There were 51 cars inspected in.

Flaxseed was ½c higher. May was nominally $1.21½, and February $1.18¾. No. 1 northwestern was $1.26½, and No. 1 $1.18½. Receipts were 32 cars here, 4 at Minneapolis, and 14 at Duluth.

Timothy seed was sold slowly from $2.00@2.75 for bag lots. March was nominally $2.80 and January $2.90. Clover seed was unchanged at $12.50@12.60 for February, and $8.00@12.25 for country lots.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Close.	High.	Low.	Close.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 20.
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.17⅝	1.16⅝
May	1.18⅜-19⅜	1.19¼	1.18⅜	1.19¼	1.19¼	1.18⅝
July	1.01⅛-01⅜	1.01⅞	1.01⅛	1.01⅞-¾	1.01⅞	1.01⅛
Sept.	.....	92¾	92¼	92⅞	92⅞	92¼

CORN.

Feb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	44¾	43¾
May	46¾-¾	47	46¾	46¾-⅞	46⅞	46⅜
July	.....	47¾	47	47⅜	47⅜	46⅞-47
Sept.	.....	47¾	47¼	47⅜	47⅜	47⅛-¼

OATS.

Feb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30⅝	30¼
May	.....	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	31⅛	30⅝
July	.....	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜
Sept.	.....	28-29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾-¾	29¾

MESS PORK.

Feb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.42½	12.00
May	12.77½	12.85	12.77½	12.82½	12.77½	12.17½
July	12.92½	12.97½	12.80	12.97½	12.97½	12.80

LARD.

Feb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.77½	6.72½
May	6.90	6.95	6.87½	6.95	6.90	6.90
July	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05	7.05	7.02½

SHORT RIBS.

Feb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.62½	6.65
May	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.82½	6.82½	6.82½
July	6.95	6.97½	6.92½	6.97½	6.97½	6.95

Price Range Elsewhere.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing. Feb. 21.	Feb. 20.
New York—					
May wheat	1.16	1.17⅜	1.16	1.17⅜	1.16⅜
July wheat	1.04⅜	1.05⅜	1.04⅜	1.05⅜	1.05
May corn	51⅛	52¼	51⅛	52¾	51⅛

INTERESTING TRADE GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Representatives of western roads held a preliminary meeting yesterday in an effort to "get together" on a proposition to restore export corn rates from the west to the eastern seaboard and to the gulf. Nothing definitely was accomplished, the conference adjourning, but another meeting will be held next Tuesday. If the eastern and gulf roads can agree on a differential rates will undoubtedly be raised, and the rate from Omaha to Baltimore is likely to jump from 11½c to 21c, the rate to the gulf to 18c. The eastern roads insist on a differential of not more than 3c between Baltimore and the gulf ports. The gulf roads have demanded a longer differential, but as it will soon be too warm to ship corn south they may not hold out. The board of trade transportation committee sounded local grain shippers as to their sentiment towards an advance in rates, and found no serious objection, provided a 3c differential was maintained. The talk of an advance in rates is expected to make the western farmer and grain dealer become exceedingly busy hurrying grain to market, as the restoration of the old rates would mean a cut of about 3c a bu in the price now paid to the farmer and dealer.

Local grain dealers who claim to have suffered from efforts of the Iowa State Grain Dealers' association to restrict trade were keenly interested in the decision of the United States Supreme court in the case of E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas State Grain Dealers' association. Smiley was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to three months in jail for a violation of the Kansas anti-trust statute, and the sentence will now be enforced. His offense consisted in organizing four grain dealers of Bison, Kas., into a small but perfect trust, each agreeing to buy no more grain than the others, to fix prices, and pool profits, any one breaking the agreement to pay 3c a bu to his competitors for all grain purchased above his share. The Iowa association has threatened to boycott dealers who buy grain in Iowa of dealers not members of the association, in the effort to knock out various farmer elevator companies. The Kansas statute, however, does not run in Iowa.

As to some of the best wheat bulls who are not in the Wall-street clique, their views on the market and the way they play the game C. A. King & Co. of Toledo say: "Constitutional bulls say forget Gates. Waterman, the rich Albany miller; William S. Warren of Chicago, and others are constitutional bulls. They do not chase scalping profits, but are generally long and looking for big dividends on that side. They do not always realize at the top, as they are of the stubborn, English bulldog variety. They hate to let go. They have had exceptional opportunities this season and embraced them. They all now say that wheat is worth more on its legitimate merits. That the crop will all be needed at home. March report on farm reserves will tend to show whether they are correct or not."

"The selling of a good many million bu of May wheat by the Wall street clique, so-called, which started with the idea of checking the sharp advance in the market," say Kneeland-Clement-Curtis, "appears to us to have grown into the idea of giving the market all it will take around these figures, and they will support values only if they become demoralized. Therefore, on any material break of such character wheat may be bought again, but from now on we would say to those long on wheat of any option, sell it on the hard spots, and to those with some permit and a great deal of patience, take the short side of wheat on a scale up. We expect rallies and we do not think the deal is over with, but its proportions are not nearly so great, and, therefore, need not be so greatly feared."

"I fail to see why the prospect of a restoration of freight rates on grain on western roads should be bullish on corn," said Charles H. Gibson, the cash broker. "While bids to the west would have to be lowered on an advance in the rate schedule, rates to the east would be raised at the same time and there would have to be an advance in cash premiums paid by the seaboard. This would shut off the export demand, and the corn would have to stay here. The seaboard is not alarmed at the prospect, and will not buy except where there is an immediate export demand. Seaboard brokers were notified early of the possibility of a raise in rates, and there was a sale of 50,000 bu before the market started up, but as soon as it advanced eastern bids were withdrawn."

Cash wheat brokers were unanimous in calling the demand from millers slow in the extreme, and sales of only 15,000 bu were reported. Prices on the sample tables were steady early, closing firm with futures. No. 4 red sold at $1.00 f. o. b.; No. 3 red at $1.13@1.18, and No. 3 mixed at $1.12. Outside markets were higher also; Minneapolis up 1c at $1.15⅞ for No. 1 northern in store, and Duluth ⅞c higher at $1.18¾. St. Louis advanced ⅛-⅜c to $1.14¼ for No. 2 red in store, and Kansas City was ½c higher at $1.09@$1.10¼ f. o. b. for No. 2 hard. Sales of corn were small and made early. Only 80,000 bu No. 3 were reported for export, and 25,000 bu sold to interior points. Sales of oats were 50,000 bu, part barley mixed.

Broomhall's Corn Trade News' summary of foreign crop news, by cable, says: "United kingdom—The wheat plant is looking fine. Germany-Hungary—Weather conditions are unseasonable, but crop complaints are not serious. France—Crop conditions are improving, as offerings of wheat at first hands are larger. Russia—The weather in the last week has been variable, but now there is enough snow to protect the crops. Italy, Spain, North Africa—Crop prospects are fair. India—Shippers now say that wheat in the Punjab is all right. They reported a week ago that this state had been damaged by cold weather."

"I was surprised to find that stocks of wheat in Nebraska are large," said I. C. Gifford, who has just returned from a trip to Lincoln. "Reports indicate the farmers have 25 per cent of the crop back. Country elevator stocks are liberal. I know of one man who has 453,000 bu in three houses. People who own the wheat have been afraid to hedge it. They cannot sell it anywhere near the market, and do not know what to do with it."

The figures of Bradstreet's report on wheat supplies in this country indicate stocks in all positions, outside visible supply points as well as in them, decreased more slowly last week than the corresponding week a year ago. Stocks east of the Rockies decreased 779,000 bu for the week, compared with a decrease of 2,144,000 bu last year. For points outside the visible supply the decreases were 139,000 bu and 773,000 bu respectively.

New York was the strongest wheat market in the country, the May price there up 1⅝c, but no adequate explanation of the strength was offered. Kansas City was the weakest market, the May price there practically unchanged, the result of the bearish feeling over the growing crop, which from a superficial examination of the green stalks uncovered by the melting of the snow is all that could be asked.

The weekly government snow map shows a great part of the snow covering over the winter wheat belt has disappeared, but the southern limit of snow protection still extended as far south as Texas. Only a trace is left in Kansas, about an inch in Oklahoma, in Missouri one to six inches, in Illinois three to four inches, in Nebraska two to four inches, and in the Ohio valley a trace to three inches.

"There are lots of export orders for corn here today," said a message from Glasgow of New York to Irwin-Green. "They are slightly under our market. Exporters intimate that the other side will hold off no longer." Local brokers spoke in disparaging terms of the demand, and said the advance in May effectively cut off the day's chances of business.

Provisions developed strength in the last hour on heavy buying of lard, which the talent finally figured out was for John Cudahy and the Cudahy Packing company, who have been long a line of cotton seed oil hedged by sales of lard. The cotton seed oil had just been closed out, it is said, at a good profit, and the short lard was bought back in the pit.

A Kansas City message said: "Reports to line houses this morning say the snow is rapidly going off and the green wheat is beginning to show. None of the reports is bullish, and, while it is too early to claim no damage has been done by winter killing, the feeling here is bearish on new crop futures."

F. W. Thompson of the Ogilvie Flour Mills company had wired advices from his people at Montreal reporting strong demand for flour, and large sales worked for export at satisfactory prices.

"Country receipts of wheat are better than when there was no movement at all on account of the weather, but are not large," said one Minneapolis message.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 7 cars; corn, 178 cars; oats, 97 cars; rye, 1 car; barley, 33 cars; hogs, 44,000 head.

Receipts of wheat at Winnipeg were 83 cars for the day, compared with 40 a year ago.

July corn	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	55¼
St. Louis—					
May wheat	1.14¼	1.15¼	1.14⅜	1.15	1.14⅜
July wheat	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝
May corn	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45¼-½	44⅞
July corn	45⅝	46	45⅝	46	45⅝
Toledo—					
May wheat	1.18¼	1.18¼	1.18	1.18	1.18¼
July wheat	1.02¼	1.02⅝	1.02¼	1.02¼	1.02⅝
Kansas City—					
May wheat	1.06⅝	1.09	1.06¼	1.08	1.06⅞
July wheat	86⅝	89⅞	86⅝	89¾-⅞	89½
May corn	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44¾-⅞
July corn	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜-½	44⅜
Minneapolis—					
Cash	1.13⅝	1.15¼	1.13⅝	1.15¼	1.14¼
May wheat	1.16⅞	1.16⅞	1.15⅝	1.16⅞	1.15⅝
July wheat	1.13⅝	1.14¾	1.13⅝	1.14¾	1.13⅝
Duluth—					
Cash wheat	1.13¼	1.13¼	1.13¼	1.13¼	1.13¼
May wheat	1.14¾	1.14¾	1.14¼	1.14¾	1.14¼

Movement of Produce.

Receipts and shipments of produce for the last twenty-four hours, compared with last year, follow:

Articles.	Receipts 1905.	1904.	Shipments 1905.	1904.
Flour, brls	20,510	41,043	20,223	27,762
Wheat, bu	53,000	52,975	41,720	69,345
Corn, bu	207,800	217,900	217,716	142,970
Oats, bu	269,700	570,350	175,500	206,131
Rye, bu	3,000	8,550	1,998	8,754
Barley, bu	122,810	179,836	27,046	16,933
T. seed, lbs	175,300	457,840	256,440	200,020
C. seed, lbs	.....	4,500	1,750	185,730
O. seed, lbs	.....	282,030	102,847	270,460
F. seed, bu	.....	13,214	310	.....
C. meats, lbs	1,031,784	1,095,701	3,202,530	3,992,768
D. beef, lbs	622,581	460,444	6,746,005	8,443,250
Pork, brls	17	.....	736	1,107
Lard, lbs	170,346	350,250	1,051,249	2,479,790

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3 grade.	Stand-ard.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat	...	4	3	...	7
Spring wheat	...	2	12	14	28
Corn	...	206	108	314	
Oats	16	43	108	32	199
Rye	...	...	...	2	2
Barley	...	25	50	51	
Totals	16	42	345	181	587

Inspected out: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 8,000 bu. Corn—No. 3, 10,930 bu; No. 4, 6,400 bu; no grade, 7,650 bu. Oats—Standard, 39,100 bu. Rye—No. 2, 4,100 bu. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—Winter, 12 cars No. 2 hard, 3 cars No. 3 hard. Corn—35 cars No. 2 yellow, 1 car No. 2 white, 12,000 bu No. 2, 114 cars No. 3. Oats—13 cars Standard, 1 car No. 2 white, 2 cars No. 3 white, 3 cars No. 2.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Firm. Hard spring [favorite brands], $6.50@6.40; hard patents [in wood], $5.40; straight [export bags], $4.80@4.90; clear [export bags], $3.70@3.90; soft winter patents [export bags], $5.10@5.20; straight, $4.90@4.80; hard winter patents [export bags], $4.65@4.80; clear [export bags], $3.40@3.70; rye flour, brls, $4.00@4.35; sacks, $3.50@4.10.

BRAN—Car lot sales on track in 100 lb sacks, $16.50@16.75.

WINTER WHEAT—Dull and firm. Sales in store and to go: 15,000 bu mixed lots on p. t. Free on board and delivered: No. 4 red, $1.00; No. 3 red, $1.13@1.18; not graded, hard wheat, $1.09.

SPRING WHEAT—No sales reported.

CORN—Firm; No. 2 higher. Sales in store and to go: 100,000 bu No. 3 for shipment on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No. 2 white, 45c; No. 4, 43¾@44¼c; No. 3, 44¼@44½c; No. 3 yellow, 44¾@45c; No. 3 white, 44¼@44¾c. Billed through: No. 4, 41¼@45½c; No. 3, 43@43¼c; No. 3 yellow, 43@44c.

OATS—Steady to ¼c lower. Sales in store and to go: 30,000 bu white clipped and 20,000 bu barley mixed on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white, 30¼@30½c; No. 3 white, 30¼@31¼c; standard, 31¼@32¼c; No. 2, 30¼@30¾c; No. 2 white, 32¼@32¾c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 30¼@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30@31¼c; standard, 31¼c; No. 3, 30½c; No. 2 white, 31¾@32c. At river: No. 4 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c.

RYE—Dull. Sales free on board: No. 4, 75c.

BARLEY—Steady. Sales on track, by sample, 45c. Free on board or switched, by sample: Screenings, 36@39c; barley, 36@47c.

PROVISIONS—Cash lots: Mess pork, $12.62½@12.65; lard, $6.77½@6.80; ribs, $6.62½@6.75.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. Prices quotable as follows: Beef hams, $18.75@19.00; extra mess beef, $8.75@9.00; plate beef, $8.75@9.00; extra plate beef, $9.50@9.75. Tallow steady at 5¼@5¾c for edible; 4¾@5c for prime packers; 4¼@4¾c for No. 1 do; and 3½@3¾c for No. 2 do; 4¼@4¾c for city renderers; 4¼@4¼c prime country; 3½@3¾c for No. 2 do. Oleo-stearine in moderate demand and quotably steady at 6¾@6¾c.

GREASE—Quiet and steady at 3¼@3¾c for brown, 3½@3¾c for yellow, 3¾@3¾c for house, 4¼@4¼c for B white, and 4¾@5c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Market quiet and steady. Ash pork brls, 87¼@90c; oak pork brls, $1.27½@1.10; lard tcs, $1.32½@1.35. Salsa, ash pork brls, 87½c; lard tcs, $1.32½@1.35.

WHISKY—Steady basis of $1.23 for finished goods.

HAY—Quiet and firm. Receipts, 750 tons; shipments, 42 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $14.00; not graded timothy, $9.00@12.00.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8.50@9.50; wheat straw at $5.50@6.00, and oat straw at $6.50@7.00. Sales on track: Tangled rye, $9.00.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Wheat—Receipts, 10,725 bu; spot firm; No. 2 red, nominal, elevator; No. 2 red, $1.24½, f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.27¼, f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.21, f. o. b., afloat. Options opened a shade lower, turned stronger. Last prices showed ¼@1⅝c net advance.

Corn—Receipts, 110,725 bu; exports, 74,402 bu. Spot, firm; No. 2, 56c, elevator, and 54c, f. o. b., afloat. Options fairly active and strong, with the west closing ½@⅝c net higher.

Oats—Receipts, 94,500 bu; exports, 21,559 bu. Spot dull; mixed, 26@32 lbs, 37@38c.

Cotton seed oil—Firmer; prime yellow, 28@28½c.

Sugar—Firm; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5c; molasses sugar, 4¼c; refined steady.

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot rio, quiet; No. 7 invoice, 8¼c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 10@13c; futures opened steady at a decline of 10@15 points. There was a fair demand at the decline, which carried the market to the lowest level reached since the high point of the season, and later there was a recovery to a net decline of about 5@10 points; close steady, net 5@15 points lower. Sales, 139,250 bags.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Previous Close close.
March	6.95	7.75	6.95	6.80
May	6.90	7.00	6.90	7.00
July	7.15	7.25	7.15	7.25
September	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.50
October	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.60

Quotations on Cotton.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 10 points higher; middling uplands, 8c; middling gulf, 8.25c. Sales, 33 bales. Futures lower and closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Previous Close. close.
February	.....	.....	.....	7.58 7.53
March	7.50	7.67	7.47	7.58 7.53
April	.....	.....	.....	7.58 7.49
May	7.46	7.60	7.45	7.53 7.48
June	7.46	7.56	7.48	7.54 7.51
July	7.63	7.63	7.63	7.51 7.51
August	7.53	7.62	7.57	7.57 7.54

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices 9 points lower; American middling, fair, 4.62d; good middling, 4.36d; middling, 4.18d; low middling, 4.06d; good ordinary, 3.92d; ordinary, 3.76d; sales, 10,000 bales, including 9,100 American; receipts, 25,400 bales, all American; futures opened easy and closed firm.

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures quiet; March, 7s ¾d; May, 6s 11¼d; July, 6s 11¼d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 2d; American mixed, old, 4s 11½d; futures quiet; March, 4s 1¼d; May, 4s 2½d.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 21.—Wheat—May closed at $1.16⅝; July, $1.14¼@1.14¾. Receipts of wheat were light and the cash market dragged. No. 1 northern sold at 1c@2c under May. Flour—First patents, $6.35@6.50; first clears, $4.15@4.35. Flax—Holds strong, closing $1.27¾. Bran—In bulk, $14.25@14.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, $1.14½; track, $1.17@1.18. Corn—Higher; No. 2, cash, 44½c; track, 45¼@46c. Oats—Higher; No. 2, cash, 31½c; track, 32@32½c. Lead—Quiet, $4.37½. Spelter—Steady, $5.07½@6.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—Close: Wheat—Firm; May, $1.06; July, 89¾@90c; cash No. 2 hard, $1.00@1.10¼. Corn—Firm; May, 44⅜c; July, 44¾@44¾c; cash No. 2 mixed, 47c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 33½c. Receipts—Wheat, 50 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 21.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 northern, $1.13½; on track, No. 1 northern, $1.13½; July, $1.14¼; September, 94c. Oats—To arrive and on track, 29¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 17,552 bu; shipments, 636 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 21.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 northern, $1.18; May, $1.19¼ asked. Oats—Firmer; standard, 32¼@32½c. Corn—Stronger; No. 3, 44@45c; May, 46¾c asked.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 21.—Clover seed—Cash, $7.45; February, $7.45; March, $7.47½; April, $7.32½; October, $5.85; prime alsike, $7.70; prime timothy, $1.35; March, 6c, $1.37½.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—Corn—Firmer; No. 3, 44¾c; No. 4, 43½c; no grade, 42¾c. Oats—Steady; No. 3 white, 30¾c; No. 4 white, 30¼c.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Petroleum—Steady.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 21.—Oil—North Lima, 83c; South Lima and Indiana, 80c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 21.—Credit balances, $1.29. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 81,940 brls, average 74,160 brls; shipments, Lima, 48,862 brls, average 66,623 brls.

CAN SHARES ARE ACTIVE.

ADVANCE ON MODERATE VOLUME OF BUYING ORDERS.

Fort Dearborn National Increases Its Capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000 —Gain in Deposits—United States Leather Committee Issues Circular —Tennessee Coal Company Denies Southern Iron Merger — French Think Well of Russian Bonds.

American Can shares were active and higher on the local exchange yesterday. The preferred advanced 2¼ points. The buying was by houses which usually act for insiders. The movement was, however, without significance. Some early orders in the market met but little stock and the price easily advanced.

Chicago Edison shares were neglected. The stock was 165 bid and 170 asked, against the close on Monday at 172. The advance in this stock has been on buying from New York, accompanied by the assertion that the Edison was to be taken over by the City Railway interests.

Chicago Subway stock sold off. The buying was scattered, while the selling was by S. B. Chapin & Co. The transactions represented nothing more than ordinary trading.

The general list was inclined to be firm. There has developed recently some inquiry for Canal and Dock and the stock sold yesterday at 58. The Biscuit shares were steady.

There was good general buying in the bond department, though prices were without material change. Ogden Gas 5s closed at 96¼. North Chicago 5s sold at 98¼.

Fort Dearborn National.

Stockholders of the Fort Dearborn National bank yesterday voted unanimously to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The new shares are to be issued at par about April 10, when the new stock is to be paid for. Books do not close.

Since the public statement made Jan. 10 the bank's deposits have increased about $1,200,000, being yesterday $8,500,000.

United States Leather.

The stockholders' committee of the United States Leather company, of which P. A. Valentine is chairman, which has been in charge of the proposition for readjustment of the company's capital, issued a circular to the stockholders who have not yet deposited their stock, stating: "The deposits already made largely exceed 66⅔ per cent of the preferred stock and 66⅔ per cent of the common stock of the Leather company, and consequently the new company will, upon its organization, being the holder of much more than two-thirds of the entire capital stock of the Leather company, stand empowered, pursuant to the New Jersey statute, to carry out the intention outlined in the plan—to wit: To acquire in such lawful and suitable manner as shall be determined upon the physical assets of the company, and thereupon directly take over and conduct such business. While the committee has had and still has every disposition to afford to stockholders the fullest opportunity to consider and verify the merits of the plan, the stockholders who have not yet deposited their holdings are hereby formally given fair and final warning that the committee has no purpose to extend the time for so doing beyond March 15, 1905."

Deny Southern Iron Merger.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron directors held their regular monthly meeting today. The directors discussed the much heralded scheme for merger of the Southern Steel and Iron company and authorized the following statement:

"Whereas, the daily papers continue to report that this company has a representative negotiating for its amalgamation with other southern iron companies we deem it wise at this time to place on record that no such negotiations have been authorized by the board of directors and that none of its officers is aware of such negotiations."

Dividends Declared.

The Railway Steel Spring company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable March 20. Books close March 10, reopen March 21.

The United States Leather company has declared the customary quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1, to stock of record March 17.

Railway Earnings.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN.

Total earnings	$3,701,901	*$478,175
Total expenses	16,758,852	588,351
Total income	16,191,419	*$47,077
Total charges	5,447,578	80,019
Surplus	2,319,871	*$1,931,387

*Decrease.

New York Curb Transactions.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Can	18,000	10¾	12⅞	10¾	12⅞
Do pfd	12,000	64	67	63½	66¼
Beth. Steel	2,000	33¼	34⅜	33¼	34½
Do pfd	900	89	89	88¼	88¾
B. C. Copper	1,200	6	6	5⅝	6
Chgo. Subway	700	54	54¼	54	54½
Greene Con	11,200	25	28	24⅝	28
Int. Marine	1,000	13½	13½	13½	13½
Do pfd	300	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
Interboro	6,200	210	213	208½	208
Mont., & B	5,000	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
Nor. Sec	9,800	162⅜	162⅝	161¼	161½
Standard Oil	166	607	607	606	606
U.S. Lea. pfd. w. i.	300	95⅞	95¾	95⅝	95⅝

BONDS.

$111000 U. S. Leather 5s, w. i.	98@98¼
19000 Wabash P. T. 2d 4s	42¾@43

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Writing Paper	5½	5⅝
Do pfd	29	29½
Bay State Gas	⅞	1
Compressed Air	¾	⅞
Electric Boat	37	40
Do pfd	75	80
Electro Pneumatic	¼	½
Electric Vehicle	14	16
Do pfd	23½	24½
Havana Tobacco	37	39
Do pfd	45	47
Manhattan Transit	4⅝	4¾
N. Y. El. Veh. Trans	3¾	4
Otis Elevator	48	49
Do pfd	103	105
Pittsburg and Bessemer	68	70
Do pfd	68	70
Royal Baking Powder pfd	108	110
Seaboard Air Line	27¼	27¾
Do pfd	37	37¾
Tennessee Copper	30	32
Coupler	20	22
Do pfd	120	135
Kansas City Light	34	40
Do pfd	82	87
Leather, w. i.	40	41

Foreign Exchange.

Sterling was weak again and closed with a loss of about 15 points. Actual rates follow:

Bankers', 60 days	4.8235@4.8240
Bankers', sight	4.8740@4.8745
Cable transfers	4.8770@4.8780
Documents, for payment	4.84¾@4.85
Ninety days, on bankers	4.83⅝@4.83¾
Commercial, sight	4.87@4.87¼

Continentals were quiet, with francs lower, bnt marks and guilders unchanged. Bankers' sight francs closed at 5.16⅞ less 1-32@5.16⅝; marks, 95¼ less 1-32@95⅜; guilders, 40 5-16@40 5-16 plus 1-32.

Following are the posted rates of the principal drawers of foreign exchange:

Sterling	4.88½
Paris, francs	5.15⅝
Berlin, reichsmarks	95⅝
Amsterdam, florins	40⅞
Zurich, francs	5.16⅞
Genoa, lire	5.16⅞
Antwerp, francs	5.16⅞
Stockholm, kroners	26.90
St. Petersburg, rubles	51.85
Vienna, kroners	20.35

French Bondholders and the War.

In discussing the attitude of French holders of Russian bonds toward the war, the London Statist says:

"The hope of early peace which the incidents of Jan

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DEATHS.

ROEPKE—Emil, Feb. 20, husband of Mary. Funeral Thursday, 10:30, 4832 Archer-av., to the Rev. Boland's church, Summit, carriages to Bethania cemetery.

ROOS—Edwin, Feb. 21, son of Alfred and Lena. Funeral Thursday at 2 o'clock, 1090 W. Osgood-st., to Graceland.

ROSENBERG—Mrs. Henry H. Rosenberg, nee Hirshfeld, of Whiting Ind., beloved wife of Henry Rosenberg, daughter of Louis Hirshfeld, sister of Henry, Julius, Sam, Frank, Mrs. M. Heidenreich, and Mrs. F. Fischel. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. Heidenreich, 4306 Grace-land Sunday, Wednesday, 2 p. m. sharp, to Cypress Hill cemetery. San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and McGregor (Ia.) papers please copy.

SCHILDEIN—Fredericka, wife of Carl, Feb. 20. Funeral Thursday at 1:30 p. m., Rosehill.

SCHOEN—Ora I., Schoen, nee Wolff, wife of M. G. Schoen, Feb. 21. Burial at Rosehill. Private. Detroit and Michigan City papers please copy.

SCHMIDT—Frank, husband of Bertha, Sunday. Funeral from 446 W. Fullerton-av., Wednesday, 1 p. m., to Rosehill.

SCHUBERT—At Worth, Ill., Georga. Funeral Wednesday at 9 a. m., to Sacred Heart church, Palos, Ill., carriages to St. Mary's.

SCHULTHEIS—Louis, Feb. 20. Funeral 3134 State-st., Wednesday at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

SENZ—Johnnie A. M., son of Anthony and Clara. Funeral Wednesday, 1 p. m., 1606 N. Washtenaw-av., to St. Boniface.

TESNOW—Fred, son of John and Johanna. Funeral Friday at 10 o'clock, 3732 S. Hermitage-av., to St. Andrew's Evangelical Lutheran church, carriages to Bethany.

THREEDY—John, husband of Emily. Funeral Wednesday, 2 p. m., 686 Mildred-av. Interment at Montrose.

TILGHMAN—Henry Drahley, son of W. J. Tilghman, 614 Clark-st., Evanston, suddenly, Monday night. Interment at Baltimore, Md. Baltimore papers please copy.

TOWNSEND—William, at Jefferson Park, Feb. 19, beloved husband of Jean Townsend, father of Bernice and Pearl Townsend. Funeral at late residence, 128 Higgins-av., Jefferson Park, Thursday, Feb. 23, at 1 p. m.; by carriages to Union Ridge.

WINN—Feb. 20, William, husband of Mrs. Minnie. Funeral Wednesday at 9 a. m., 294 W. Congress-st., to St. Patrick's church, care to Mount Olivet.

WOODS—William H., 891 S. Sawyer-av., Feb. 21, 1905, aged 72 years. Funeral services at his late home Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 4 p. m. Interment at Jackson, Mich. Jackson (Mich.) papers please copy.

FUNERAL TRAINS.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY FUNERAL TRAIN by Grand Trunk R. R. leaves Polk-st. depot (Polk and Dearborn-sts.) daily at 12 m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, fresh west winds.

North Dakota—Fair, warmer in east and south portions Wednesday, Thursday fair.

South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Wisconsin—Fair and colder Wednesday, Thursday fair, fresh northwest winds.

Upper and Lower Michigan—Snow and colder Wednesday, Thursday fair except snow flurries along the lake shore, fresh west winds.

Minnesota—Fair Wednesday except snow in northeast portion, colder in east portion, Thursday fair, warmer, fresh northwest winds.

Place of observation.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Wind.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation in 24 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken:						
Feb. 20, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	54	60	N.			Clear
Albany	42	46	N.W.		Tr.	Clear
Alpena	32	42	S.W.		Tr.	Clear
Atlanta	48	52	W.		.52	Clo'dy
Amarillo	46	46	N.W.			Clear
Battleford	16	20	W.			Clear
Bismarck	30	40	E.			Clear
Buffalo	32	36	N.E.		Tr.	Clear
Boston	34	36	N.			Clear
Cairo	48	52	S.W.		Tr.	Clear
Calgary	42	46	S.W.			Fair
Charles City	42	46	S.W.			Clear
Charlotte	44	46	N.E.			Clo'dy
Cheyenne	42	58	S.E.			Fair
Chicago	34	38	S.			Clo'dy
Cincinnati	42	44	S.E.			Clo'dy
Cleveland	34	36	S.		.01	Clo'dy
Concordia	46	54	W.			Clear
Davenport	40	44	W.			Clear
Denver	48	54	N.W.			Fair
Des Moines	42	48	W.			Clear
Detroit	32	38	N.W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Devil's Lake	20	20	N.E.			Clo'dy
Dodge	44	52	W.			Clear
Dubuque	38	42	W.			Clo'dy
Duluth	26	28	N.E.		Tr.	Snow
El Paso	60	64	N.E.			Clo'dy
Edmonton	12	20	S.			Fair
Escanaba	30	30	N.		Tr.	Snow
Galveston	66	50	S.E.			Clear
Grand Rapids	34	34	S.			Clo'dy
Green Bay	30	34	S.W.			Clo'dy
Havre	46	56				Clear
Helena	52	56	S.			Fair
Huron	42	46	N.W.			Clear
Indianapolis	36	40	S.			Clear
Jacksonville	60	64	S.		.96	Foggy
Kansas City	48	52	W.			Clear
Lander	44	54	E.			Clear
Little Rock	52	58	N.W.			Clear
Los Angeles	70	72	S.W.			Clo'dy
Madison	32	32	W.			Clo'dy
Marquette	32	32	S.		Tr.	Snow
Memphis	50	54	W.			Clear
Medicine Hat	50	50	W.			Clo'dy
Milwaukee	32	34	W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	12	22	W.		.04	Clear
Montgomery	50	52	N.W.		Tr.	Clear
Montreal	12	34	N.E.			Clear
Moorhead	24	26	N.			Clo'dy
Nashville	46	48	N.E.			Clear
New Orleans	50	50	N.		Tr.	Clo'dy
New York City	42	46	N.E.		.14	Clear
Norfolk	38	40	N.E.		.04	Clear
North Platte	42	48	W.			Clear
Oklahoma	50	54	W.			Clear
Omaha	44	50	W.			Clear
Oswego	28	32	N.			Fair
Palestine	56	60	N.			Clear
Parkersburg	38	40	S.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	40	46	N.		Tr.	Clear
Pittsburg	38	42	S.W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Pueblo	48	52	E.			Fair
Qu'Appelle	18	18			.02	Clo'dy
Rapid City	42	50	S.E.			Clear
San Francisco	64	66	N.W.			Clo'dy
St. Louis	44	52	N.W.			Clear
St. Paul	28	32	N.W.			Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	50	58	W.			Clo'dy
San Antonio	62	64	N.E.			Clear
San Diego	64	74	N.W.			Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	24	26	E.		Tr.	Snow
Springfield, Ill.	38	42	N.W.		Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	48	46	N.W.			Clo'dy
Vicksburg	48	50	N.W.			Clo'dy
Washington	42	46	E.			Clo'dy
White River	16	16	N.E.		.04	Snow
Wichita	52	58	N.W.			Clear
Williston	40	44	S.W.			Clear
Winnipeg	6	16	N.W.			Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 34 degrees; 9 a. m., 35; 10 a. m., 36; 11 a. m., 36; 12 m., 38; 1 p. m., 41; 3 p. m., 42; 6 p. m., 40. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.77; 6 p. m., 29.61.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Addenci, Nora, 6 months; 2463 117th-st., Feb. 20.
Abernathy, John W., 52; 3846 Prairie-av., Feb. 18.
Andrie, John, 55; 713 Throop-st., Feb. 20.
Antfen, Katie, 11; 2642 Bernard-st., Feb. 20.
Backmann, Johanna, 78; 779 McReynolds-st., Feb. 18.
Biederstadt, Clara, 19; 106 Mohawk-st., Feb. 19.
Biestek, Frank, 1 month; 31 Berlin-st., Feb. 19.
Bonorus, Peter, 28; 6120 Sacramento-av., Feb. 18.
Cavaliere, Domnica, 4 months; 136 W. Taylor-st., Feb. 21.
Connors, Thos., 52; 626 W. Monroe-st., Feb. 18.
Dozaska, Dominick, 44; 2456 Kensington-av., Feb. 9.
Doolan, Mary, 18; 5038 Cook-st., Feb. 19.
Downey, Hugh, 64; 1569 Park-av., Feb. 19.
Donthk, Albert, 4 days; 1011 S. Clark-st., Feb. 20.
Donovan, John M., 39; 2627 Emerald-av., Feb. 21.
De Rosa, Lena, 7; 59 W. Ohio-st., Feb. 20.
Enochson, Earl C., 5 months; 312 Bradley-pl., Feb. 21.
Frenczeczak, George, 8 months; 105 Hamburg-st., Feb. 9.
Flanigan, Margaret, 61; 82 25th-pl., Feb. 19.
Foley, Mary E., 1 month; 36 Elburn-av., Feb. 20.
Floesk, Kate, 33; 11700 Prairie-av., Feb. 18.
Fritsch, Benny, 26; 55 N. Clark-st., Feb. 18.
Ferari, Eliza, 65; 4020 Dearborn-st., Feb. 18.
Gaylor, Vernon, 4 months; 35 N. Ashland-av., Feb. 21.
Gremochio, Antonia, 1 month; 23 Hope-st., Feb. 20.
Groens, Georgia, 32; 2817 Dearborn-st., Feb. 19.
Hermann, Max, 51; 406 W. 111th-pl., Feb. 18.
Harrison, Edward, 1; 916 Wilson-av., Feb. 19.
Innes, George, 60; 650 Flournoy-st., Feb. 19.
Jordan, Martha, 56; 2720 Wallace-st., Feb. 19.
Josefo, Angelica, 4; 1911 S. Clark-st., Feb. 21.
Kawlczhk, Josef, 7; 264 Center-st., Feb. 20.
Kaminski, Joseph, 3 days; 8420 Buffalo-av., Feb. 19.
Kubas, Martin, 2 months; 161 Augusta-st., Feb. 19.
Kann, Orcella, 42; 6426 Emerald-av., Feb. 20.
Keefe, Dennis, 1 month; 3181 Archer-av., Feb. 19.
Kelly, Patrick, 35; Mills hotel, Feb. 19.
Lenczyk, Joseph, 6 months; 247 Cornell-st., Feb. 19.
Lynch, Margaret, 9 months; 118 De Kalb-st., Feb. 19.
Marengo, Elizabeth, 1 month; St. Vincent's asylum, Feb. 15.
Moloney, Harold, 1; 1587 Harrison-st., Feb. 18.
Marchetto, Nichola, 12 days; 80 Sholto-st., Feb. 19.
Marx, Hans, 16 days; 902 Lincoln-av., Feb. 19.
Mott, Louisa H. F., 82; 1230 Lincoln Park-blvd., Feb. 20.
McGregor, Alex., 78; 1217 Wellington-av., Feb. 21.
Neylon, Patrick, 51; 4708 Lawndale-av., Feb. 20.
Odom, Joel C., 1; 5138 La Salle-st., Feb. 19.
Pearson, Catherine, 2 months; 7820 Escanaba-av., Feb. 21.
Pierasch, George, 2; 238 Melrose-st., Feb. 18.
Puthesen, Minnie, 17 days; 683 Paulina-st., Feb. 20.
Paszke, Mary, 3; 985 Dickson-st., Feb. 19.
Pennie, Alfred, 10 months; 48 August-st., Feb. 19.
Parnnisana, Marz, 4; 190 Forquer-st., Feb. 20.
Peterson, Carl, 14; 1183 Maplewood-av., Feb. 19.
Ratz, Moritz, 71; 504 W. Chicago-av., Feb. 18.
Reel, Ida, 42; 65 E. Superior-st., Feb. 19.
Ratzlow, Otto, 51; 10260 Avenue M, Feb. 20.
Reydell, Wm. C., 46; Passavant hospital, Feb. 18.
Ridgway, Henry, 6 months; 3718 State-st., Feb. 20.
Spies, Christian, 46; 1067 W. Western-av., Feb. 20.
Schmidt, Franz, 60; 446 W. Fullerton-av., Feb. 19.
Smet, Jane B., 2 months; 1355 Harvard-st., Feb. 21.
Saback, Charley, 5 months; 785 Noble-st., Feb. 19.
Schultz, Louis J., 1; 401 Clybourn-av., Feb. 19.
Schoen, Ora L., 28; 3944 Indiana-av., Feb. 21.
Sallow, Ralph, 19; 517 W. 43d-st., Feb. 19.
Stemper, Bernard, 38; 539 Loomis-st., Feb. 18.
Silvia, Joseph, 50; 662 S. Jefferson-st., Feb. 19.
Spun, Edward, 23; 51 Hastings-st., Feb. 19.
Thompson, L., 8 months; 574 N. Robey-st., Feb. 18.
Tuch, Elmer J., 8 months; 2406 Kensington-av., Feb. 20.
Thom, Wilhem, 68; 112 String-st., Feb. 18.
Thieme, Herbert V., 2; 2447 Bernard-st., Feb. 17.
Ulmer, John, 68; 658 Nelson-st., Feb. 19.
Wecker, Hannah, 38; 4824 Center-av., Feb. 18.
Winn, Wm., 62; 294 W. Congress-st., Feb. 21.
Zeran, Ralph, 9 months; 1057 Irving Park-blvd., Feb. 19.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER.

USABLE	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
LAKE VIEW	CHICAGO AVE.	14TH ST.	HYDE PARK

All others, good.

Lake View tunnel supplies territory north of Belmont avenue except Norwood Park and Rogers Park.

Carter H. Harrison tunnel supplies territory south of Belmont avenue to Forty-seventh street, west of Western avenue.

Chicago Avenue tunnel supplies territory south of Belmont avenue to Forty-seventh street, east of Western avenue, except the area east of Canal street.

Four mile tunnel supplies area south of the Chicago river, east of Canal street, and north of Forty-seventh street.

Hyde Park tunnel supplies territory south of Forty-seventh street.

The boundaries of these areas fluctuate a few hundred feet, according to the varying pressure at the pumping stations.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO postoffice as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Roumania, Belgium, Cape Colony, and Lourenzo Marques, 5 p. m.
For Cuba, 7:30 p. m.
For Alaska, 10 p. m.
For Manitoba, British Columbia, and Northwest Territory, 9 p. m.
For Jamaica, West Indies, 12 p. m.
For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain (except Scotland and Liverpool), Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, via S. S. St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 23, 12 p. m.
For Ireland, Scotland, and Liverpool, via S. S. Campania, Thursday, Feb. 23, 12 p. m.
For Costa Rica, 5 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED YESterday by the secretary of state at Springfield as follows:

International Reporting corporation, Chicago; capital, $5,000; mercantile agency; incorporators, John H. Devoe, John Z. Rittman, and Charles C. Case Jr.

Chicago Artistic Glass company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacture glass products; incorporators, Fred E. Sauter, Edward G. Henkel, and V. F. Palmer.

Home Construction company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; contracting and construction; incorporators, John A. Christianson, and Arthur E. Schuffenhauer.

Calumet Construction company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; contracting and construction; incorporators, John Aurell, John A. Christianson, and Arthur E. Schuffenhaurer.

Wagener Coal company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; mine coal; incorporators, Henry M. Pierce, William H. Willard, and Henry Meyer.

Silver Cash Rebate company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; general merchandise and advertising; incorporators, Benjamin J. Samuels, Joseph Berger, and David J. Lyon.

Chicago Tyson company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; tourists' agency; incorporators, T. Webster Brown, Abner A. Hodgman, and John G. Jones.

T. E. Hill company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; contracting and building material; incorporators, T. E. Hill, Thomas Medill, and Sam A. Nettelson.

Bedford Coal company, Chicago; capital, $25,000; mine coal; incorporators, R. A. McClevy, George B. Gale, and G. Tooker.

NOT FOR PROFIT.

Village Sporting club, Chicago; social; incorporators, Thomas Ellinger, George Shoone, and Otto Fogelberg.

Galena iron works, Galena; capital stock increased from $20,000 to $60,000.

Pope County Tel. company, Golconda; capital stock increased from $5,000 to $15,000.

L. Price Shoe company, Chicago; name changed to Rochester Shoe and Hosiery company.

Meise Chemical Manufacturing company, Hinsdale; capital stock increased from $15,000 to $100,000.

Barton-Parrish Refrigerator company, Danville; dissolved.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Parker Washington company, Charleston, W. Va.; capital, $75,000; capitl in Illinois, $70,000.

American Matress and Cushion company, Pierre, S. D.; capital, $1,000,000; capital in Illinois, $50,000.

F. G. Smith Piano company, Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $30,000; in Illinois, $15,000.

Normwell Candy company, Portland, Me.; capital, $40,000; in Illinois, $20,000.

Orland F. Weber company, Milwaukee, Wis.; capital, $80,000; in Illinois, $19,000.

Radford Architectural company, West Virginia; capital, $100,000; capital in Illinois, $100,000.

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1854—C. H. JORDAN & CO., 14 and 16 East Madison-st., Chicago. 135 East 53d-st., Hyde Park. 1408 North Clark-st., Lincoln Parkway-blvd. 615 Davis-st., Evanston.

A. B. PERRIGO, UNDERTAKER, OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT in Chicago. 2013 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. Douglas 179. 2772 State-st. Tel. Douglas 474. Private ambulances.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM (20 YEARS WITH THE late C. H. Jordan), undertaker, 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 953.

POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-AV. We don't say much, we just do business; 5 stores.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TURQUOISE RING SET WITH DIAmonds, ladies' dressing room Illinois theater, Feb. 17. Liberal reward, box office or MISS GRACE WYMAN, 473 Dearborn-av. Telephone 848 North.

LOST—TUESDAY NOON, LADY'S WATCH IN leather bracelet between 44th and Grand-blvd. to 46th and Calumet; valuable as a keepsake. Liberal reward if returned to 4725 Prairie-av., top flat.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING ON CAR OR NEAR Indiana-av. and 43d-st., lady's black handbag and purse inside containing $20.15, entire savings of a widow; also keys and letter; reward. Room 1048, 159 La Salle-st.

LOST — DOUBLE RUSSIAN SABLE COLLAR with 4 and 6 tails and brown lining, in Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store, Feb. 20. Reward. Address J. G. RUEL, 6616 Monroe-av.

LOST—PERSIAN LAMB MUFF ON R. I. TRAIN. Return to 6501 Yale-av. Reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT.

You might just as well wear a fine Diamond as not. We will let you have a fifty or one hundred dollar Diamond and you can pay for it weekly or monthly. We will fix the terms so that you can handle the transaction without inconvenience or danger.

EASY SAVING.

Paying a few dollars monthly on a Diamond is the easiest way to save money. You have your security in your possession all the time, and it gains in value at the rate of twenty per cent annually.

Loftis Bros. & Co.,
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry.
Optical Goods.
2d Fl. Stewart Bldg., 92 to 98 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed by the electric needle; 16 years' experience. MME. STIVERS, M. D., 1407 Auditorium Bldg., theater entrance. Phone 4222 Harrison.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently and painlessly removed by the electric needle; scientific facial treatment. E. BURNHAM, 378 and 72 State-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call, write, or phone Wabash 1218. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—W. AUGUSTUS PRATT, B.S., M. D., THE GREAT AMERICAN FACE EXPERT. HOURS, 8 TO 8; SUNDAY, 9 TO 4. 147 STATE-ST.

PERSONAL—HAIR, MOLES, RED NOSE, PIMples, scars, etc., a specialty. Electrolysis. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 39 State-st., City.

PERSONAL—SHOES FOR THE LAME. DOCtors recommend them. Send for catalogue. 54 Fifth-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—MARY E. MURRAY'S CELEbrated Almond Nut Cream, 50 cts. jar. Ask your druggist for it or order direct. 2271 Harrison-st.

PERSONAL—DON'T BE FAT; REDUCE YOUR weight by physical culture; valuable information, free; Sandow system. P 491, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ELECTROLYSIS, FACIAL CHIRopody. MME. NORRELL, R. 6, 184 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—WICKS, PRIVATE DETECTIVE, 1800 Wabash-av. Phone 614 South. Estab. 1871.

PERSONAL—HYPNOTISM: LEARN IT AT THE HIRSCHBERG INSTITUTE, 2331 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERICAL, BY WELL educated young married man; experienced in factory and general office work; correspondence, card system, stocks and stockrooms, etc.; $15-$18. Address P 433, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK, young man, married, 25 years of age, fine marker and penman; 3 years' exp.; good ref. Address L 402, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, COMpetent, executive ability, 8 years' experience, 28 years old, excellent penman; best references and bonds. Address P 429, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, AGE 20, as extension, bill, or office clerk; Fischer machine. Address K 558, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN, 30, EMployed mornings, wants small set books or copying; good penman; references. P 461, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY experienced bookkeeper in wholesale coal business. Address P 484, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, GENeral office man, and correspondent; age 30; 10 yrs.' exp.; $18 week. Address P 389, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN; A first class, thoroughly competent bookkeeper; salary reasonable. Address P 396, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man, in office. Address O 96, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST CLASS credit man; one who is thoroughly competent and experienced in handling collection and in management of a business office; best of references, including present employers; salary $1,800. Address N 526, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man, bookkeeper, 24; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced and accurate; expert penman; well educated; clean habits; energetic and capable; best refs; $10. O 377, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, COLlege education, practical experience in different departments of office work, desires office work with a future. Address N 196, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; steady, rapid, and hard worker; experienced as correspondent and general office work; best references. Address N 83, Tribune office.

Accountants.

SITUATION WANTED—SMALL SETS BOOKS kept, $4 week; auditing, systematizing, etc.; best refs. BURCKHART, 1262 Monadnock Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKS OPENED, audited, and systematized. LEO HIRSCH, 641 E. 45th-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING SALESman will represent American firm in Mexico in well acquainted in the country; will travel on commission; good references in United States. Address Representative, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHOE SALESMAN, by an experienced man; can give good references. Address W. H. YOUNG, 8 Winthrop-ct.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German gardener; married; will go in country; wife willing to assist in housework. JOHN THEISEN, 41 Lemoyne-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 DRAFTSMAN; elect. and mech.; good tracer and letterer. Address P 384, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON STEAMBOAT AS engineer or to run and take care of boat, etc. KARL KLINGBERG, Elmore, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRAFTSMAN. FOSTER, 221 Washington-blvd.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE AS houseman in private family; can wait on table. OSCAR GORDON, 146 E. Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED — COLORED, AS BUTler; private family or boarding house; good references. L., 13, 26th-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE COOK, butler, houseman; exp.; refs. N 526, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN, 25, as butler and houseman; refs. P 383, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — JAPANESE; HOUSEwork in small family. P 342, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG JAPANESE for housework; exp. P 478, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; GOOD, steady, sober, single, reliable, all around, handy worker, willing, obliging; ref. L 500, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN, 35 FOR coachman; refs. Address P 465, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ATTORNEY as stenographer and assistant for an attorney; practiced law in Indianapolis six years; references furnished. Address P 472, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN DESIRES position with wholesale house mfg. flavg. extracts; understand this line thoroughly and can sell to the ice cream bottlers, etc.; have had 5 years' exp.; good ref. Address L 401, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ENGINEERING janitor, 18 flats or more; thoroughly capable and can take charge of electrical machinery as well; references as to character and ability; temperate; age 36; married. Address E G 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PURCHASING AGENT and correspondent desires connection with large concern; young man, 25 years, forceful and energetic; surety bond. Address P 348, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED man as watchman or office janitor. Address P 270, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, FEW hours' work in family for room and board and small wages. Fred Marchant, 3842 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED — IN MERCANTILE house, as rate and claim man; long experience; best of references. Address O 481, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — JANITOR, ELEVATOR man; best references. G. LINDSEY, 3720 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS CHAUFFEUR ON touring car for private party. Address P 390, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN (35), AS janitor in office or flat building. Refs. Address P 466, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE, ATTENDANT, companion to invalid gentleman; private hospital experience; references. P 468, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG COLORED man, student, allowing two or three hours away daily; good, steady man; best refs. P 410, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN OF 28; NOTHING under $20 week. Address P 411, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 20 YRS., willing to do any kind of work. P 381, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, AS bookkeeper, with a small, reliable concern; 2 years' experience; knowledge of stenography. Address N 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY, office assistant; good writer, neat, rapid, and accurate; can start at once. O 445, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, bill clerk or assistant bkpr.; fine in figures; good ref.; Oliver; salary $15. O 446, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and bill clerk; no agency. O 425, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN MODERN HOUSE or flat, by middle aged woman; where neatness and good cooking would be appreciated; no washing. Address L 566, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COOK; private family; $6 without washing, $7 with washing; best city reference; South Side. Call 4315 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY NORWEGIAN girl, general housework; small family; good home. Call 1047 N. California-av., 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT GIRL TO TAKE care of apartments or work for small family. Phone 6939 Douglas. Address P 432, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS GERMAN cook; good ref.; American family; letters. Address P 453, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK; EXP. WOMan; thouroughly competent; refs.; Southern, Z F 288, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS GERMAN cook; good ref.; wages $8-$9; letters. Address P 457, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, 18 years; general house or second work. FRANCIS MISHNICK, 686 Armitage-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT YOUNG girl for general housework; good

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT young ladies who write plain, rapid hand, for addressing. Apply 68 and 85 W. Monroe-st., second floor.
JOHN M. SMYTH CO.

Employment Agencies.

AS WE HAVE SAID BEFORE
we keep a regular department store, where positions are sold instead of merchandise. We might justly be called
POSITION MERCHANTS,
for that's what we are—dealers in positions. And our office might justly be called
THE POSITION STORE,
for that's what it amounts to—a large bank floor where you can go and purchase almost any kind of a position.
NO JOB NO PAY AGENCY.
Bank Floor, MORRELL AGENCY, 48 S. Clark-st.

BOOKKEEPER—D. E., GOOD PENMAN..$12.00
Stenographer and bookkeeper.....$10, 12.00
Bookkeeper and stenographer, Rem., N. Side 10.00
Stenographers, E. S., educated, out of town.. 12.00
Stenographers, 3, any machine..... 10.00
Stenographer and cashier for hotel, meals.. 6.25
Stenographer, 2 bright boys for dinners.. 6.00
Typewriter operators, any machine.....$6, 7.00
Experienced file clerks and addressers.....$5, 6.00
Applications by mail promptly answered.
KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY,
97 La Salle-st. and 223 Dearborn-st.

BOOKKEEPERS,
STENOGRAPHERS,
placed with city business houses.
No charge before position is secured.
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
529 DEARBORN-ST.

LADIES DESIRING COMPETENT, WELL trained domestics can be promptly supplied; verbal references. Call, write, or telephone West 2196. MRS. SMITH, 871 Monroe.

E. P.—OPERATOR—EXP.; $6 TO $8. R. 505, 171 Washington-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PARIS—M. PAUL CHEVALLIER, AUCTIONeer, 10 Rue Grange Bateliere, Paris, will sell by public auction on March 2, 3, 4, 1905, at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, the collection of M. GUILHOU, comprising objects of virtu and curiosities, porcelain, faience, tapestries, jewels of the XVII. and XVIII. centuries, tapestries of the XV. Century. Experts: MM. Houseau, 4 Rue de Marignan, and Mannheim, 3 Rue St. Georges. On view February 28 and March 1.

Cn March 13, 14, and 15, 1905, at the Galerie Petit, 8 Rue de la Sorbonne, Paris, the collection of A. BEURDELEY, comprising drawings, watercolors, gouaches from the French and English schools of the XVIII. Century. Remarkable suite by Boreel, Boucher, Cochin, Chardin, Charlier, Clodion, Debucourt, Downman, Fragonard, Freudeberg, Gabriel, Gravelot, Greuse, Hoin, Houdon, Lancret, Largilliere, Lawrence, Lepicie, Leprince, Marillier, Louis Moreau, Moreau le Jeune, Moriand, Natter, Oudry, Pajou, H. Robert, Reynolds, St. Aubin, Vanloo, Vernet, Watteau, etc. On view March 11 and 12. Expert: M. J. Feral, 34 Faubourg Montmartre.

On March 16, 17, 18, 1905, at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, the COLLECTION of M. GUILHOU, comprising objects of the ANTIQUITY and the MIDDLE AGES, goldsmiths' work, ecclesiastic vases, bronzes, ivory, etc. On view March 15 and 16. Experts: M. Arthur Sambon, 6 Rue Port Mahon, and M. Canessa, 19 Rue Lafayette, Paris.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 188-197 Wabash-av., general auctioneers. Sales at store every Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a. m. Furniture sold any day. Telephone Harrison 2100 Con.

AUTOMOBILES.

WE HAVE 150 USED CARS ALL OF STANDARD make that we have taken in on exchange for new 1905 Model Fords. We are offering the same at a sacrifice. Richmond-Schmidt Motor Co., Ford Dealers, 1526 Michigan-av.

AUTOMOBILES RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD, and exchanged. First class repairing. Greer Motor Car Co., 1421 Michigan-av. Phone South 367.

AUTO SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES OF quality and weight. The Automobile Supply Co., 1328 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AUTOMOBILE; GIVE FULL PARticulars as to make, how long used, and lowest cash price. Address P 480, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1904 AUTO CAR RUNABOUT. $750. Address H 197, 408 Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

JUDD, SCHMIDT, PALMER & COMPANY, 1026 ASHLAND BLOCK. CENTRAL 8500.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV.—UNDER NEW MANAGEment, beautiful steam heated rooms; single or en suite; excellent board. Phone 1147 South.

DURING ABSENCE OF FAMILY IN THE South for three months can accommodate two young men with rooms and board in private house in Kenwood. Address H W 537, Tribune office.

2801 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOME RESIdence, choice rooms, private rooms, private baths, steam heat; superior board; walking distance; phone.

6010 PRAIRIE-AV.—BOARD FOR 2; FRONT room; bath; heat; all conveniences; piano; music; examine these.

TO RENT—BY YOUNG COUPLE, LARGE NEW, up-town, room to refined couple; 1 C. and Lake Shore R. R. Telephone Blue 105. Board.

5454 CALUMET-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board; modern conveniences; phone.

5714 WASHINGTON-AV.—STEAM HEATED rooms, with board; choice neighborhood; 12 minutes to city. Phone Hyde Park 1350.

4210 ELLIS-AV. — DOUBLE AND SINGLE steam heated room; running water; references.

548-W. 61ST-PL., 1ST F.—BOARD AND ROOM; two gentlemen; private family.

2063 MICHIGAN—BEAUTIFUL ROOM WITH board; steam; detached res. Phone 1132 South.

5018 LAKE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH private bath; single room, $5. Cent. R.R.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD; references required.

5619 ELLIS-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, LAVAtory; excellent board; reasonable. Tel. Douglas 2310

North Side.

3 ASTOR-ST.—FAMILY HOTEL; best residence neighborhood; near Lake Shore cars; 15 minutes to business center; excellent table. Phone Dearborn 7171.

77 MAPLE-ST.—PLEASANT SINGLE AND DOUble room, with good board; home cooking and all modern conveniences. Phone 4083 Dearborn.

206 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS with board; walking distance. 4481 Dearborn.

578 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; steam heat; opposite Lincoln Park; gents; refs.

842 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE ROOM, FURnished, board, steam heat, large closet, water.

Hotels.

HOTEL DEL PRADO—A SELECT FAMILY AND transient hotel; 400 rooms; dinner; best entry block between Washington and Madison-avs., frontage on the Midway-blvd. We have parlor and bedroom with private bath and board for two people, $25 to $40 per week.

TRANSPORTATION—Illinois Central express trains to 60th-st. station, 1¼ blocks away; only 12 minutes to city.

HOTEL WARNER ANNEX — NEWLY COMpleted and ready for occupancy; finely located; 100 rooms in 3 and 5 room suites with all conveniences; attractive rates; telephone in each suite; finely furnished. Groveland Park and Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 678 Douglas. McGUIRE & COBB, Props.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV. American plan; single rooms $7.50 up; en suite, with private bath, two, $16 up; ten minutes from city; C. suburban and express. Phone Hyde Park 192.

THE COLONIAL HOTEL, 6325-35 MONROE-AV., 15 minutes to city on C. C. express. American plan $6 per week and upward; one block from L and electric. Tel. H. Park 111 and 112.
N. BARSALOUX, Manager.

THE HAYDEN, 152 86TH-ST. — AN IDEAL home for business people; table d'hote dinner; best early breakfast (6:45) in Chicago; suites, single rooms; L. S. and C. Ottawa Grove trains. Douglas 1440.

THE CRESCENT, 4187 AND ELLIS—STEAM heat; new, up to date room and board, $5 per week and up; references; suites, private baths.

HOTEL BARTEAU, 3800 LAKE-AV.—HANDsomely furnished steam heated rooms, single or en suite, with board; terms reasonable.

DEARBORN-AV. HOTEL, DEARBORN AND Chicago-avs.—Rooms from $2 week up; steam heat, elevator, phone, dining room; walking dis.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st. European and American plan, $2 per day; special rates by the week to regulars.

HOTEL WYOMING (EUROPEAN), INDIANA-av. and 18th-st.—100 elegant outside rooms; reasonable rates. Tel. 1984 Cal. H. New, H. York, Mgr.

HOTEL HAYES, 66TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Block from S. S. L. & C., electric lines; steam, baths. Tel. Hyde Pk. 656. American and European.

HOTEL JOHNSON, 80 E. 38TH-ST., COR. COTT. Ogden-av.—Elegant steam heated double and single rooms, baths, 50c per day and up; $2 per week up.

HOTEL GRANT, 214 E. 33D-ST. — ELEGANT rooms; 2 blocks from I. C. express trains; moderate rates.

HARVARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR 37th-st.—Hourly trains; near station; 12 mins. to city; $6 and up. Phone Hyde Park 1535.

ALABAM HOTEL, ELLIS AND BOWEN—Rooms with board; $7 a wk.; elevator, steam heat.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER with references wishes to board with congenial private family in or near good or Hyde Park. Address P 425, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ALLEN APTS., 143 OAKWOOD-blvd.; 4 and 4 room apts.; bathroom.

TO RENT — $6.51 1ST.-ST., DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, corner; L. C. express. Drexel 6491.

TO RENT—EXCEPTIONALLY PRETTY SINgle outside room; nice; lights; steam; L. 262 45d. P.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT COR. ROOM; good transportations. 4107 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—3255 INDIANA-AV. BEAUTIFUL warm turn. room; pleasant home; phone.

TO RENT—3220 RHODES-AV., FINE HOUSEkeeping and single rooms; all conven.; cheap.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 18TH-ST. NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
EUROPEAN.
Everything new and up to date.
Electric light, hot and cold water in every room.
Choice outside rooms, $5, $6, $7, and $8 per week.
Rooms with private bath, $10, $12, and $14 per week.
Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen cannot be excelled.
Easy walking distance. Telephone South 222.

TO RENT—OUTSIDE SUITE, INDEPENDENT entrance; also single room; elegantly furnished; private lavatory; hot water all hours; bath; large closet; steam heat; elevated and surface cars one block; s. w. cor. Michigan-blvd. and 36th-st. Inquire exclusively at Apart. 64, south entrance.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, CLEAN, LIGHT, LARGE suite and other rooms; running water, phone, steam, reasonable; excellent transportation. 3638 Indiana-av., Flat 2.

TO RENT—3024-26 PRAIRIE-AV., FURNISHED rooms; running hot and cold water, steam heat, and bath. Tel. 5736 Douglas.

TO RENT—3417 PRAIRIE-AV.; WELL FURnished warm light room; running water; telephone; private family.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, COMFORTable rooms in modern home; excellent home cooking; phone. 3549 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—OWNING MODERN HOME, WILL rent beautifully furnished front room to gentleman. Address O 260, Tribune office.

TO RENT—64TH AND GREENWOOD, 1 LARGE south outside room; modern. Phone Hyde Pk. 926.

TO RENT—LIGHT, SUNNY, FURNISHED room; bath. Phone: $1.50. 79 E. 33d-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM; STEAM, hot water; $2; also apt. 156 E. 43d-st., flat F.

TO RENT—3430 INDIANA-AV., PLEASANT front room; 3 housekeeping; phone. Flat D.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURN. ROOMS; PRIvate family; 6901 Kimbark-av.; Flat 2.

TO RENT—197 OAKWOOD-BLVD., 3D FLAT—Large front room; steam, hot water.

West Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT ALCOVE; FUR. OR unfur.; private family; near Robey-st. express Lake L. Phone Orden 1764 or call 329 Warren-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM OPPOSITE Garfield park, few doors from Lake-st elevated station; $1 N. Hamlin-av.

TO RENT—467 FULTON-ST., SUITE ROOMS, furnished housekeeping; single room, $1.50; references.

TO RENT — 467 FULTON-ST., VERY NICE front rooms, furnished, housekeeping; nr. L. st.

TO RENT—LARGE SUNNY ROOM, USE OF library and piano; private family, 750 W. Adams.

TO RENT—FURN. ROOM, STEAM, HOT WAter; phone. HOLLIS, 1062 Warren-av.

TO RENT—FURN. FRONT PARLOR; FIRST floor; piano, phone, steam. 656 Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—521 DEARBORN-AV., 1ST FLOOR, near Schiller—3 handsome, newly furnished, front rooms, single or double; for 1, 2, 4, 5, or 5; brass beds, running water, steam, tel., and bath; private; swell locality. Come quick; cheaper than you expect.

TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT BEAUTIFUL PARlor; excellent board and service; connecting bath; steam heat; walking distance; reasonable; refs. 417 E. Huron-st.

TO RENT—REASONABLE; NEWLY FURNISHED large front parlor and bedroom; also unfurnished; lighted; 2 blk. S. W. cor. N. av. Phone Belmont 834. Address O 456, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, STEAM heated room for one or two, facing Lincoln Park and Lincoln-av. Inquire at 744 Wells-st., janitor.

TO RENT — FINELY FURNISHED, STEAM heated bachelor's room; every convenience; telephone; 2 blks. E. Belle-st., on Dearborn. Phone Central 2783.

TO RENT—$1.75—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; steam heat; one block from Wellington L station. Address O 546, Tribune office.

TO RENT — BEAUTIFULLY FURN. SINGLE and double rooms; steam heat; near elevated; walking distance; phone, hot w.; gentlemen. 455½ Elm-st.

TO RENT—387 ONTARIO-ST., FRONT ALCOVE room, second floor; good heat, light, furnishings, and accommodations; three south windows.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITABLE for 2 or 3; sunny, single; walking distance; phone. 375 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT—361 DEARBORN-AV.; DESIRABLE rooms; all conveniences; phone 5191 Dearborn.

TO RENT—354 E. ERIE, APART. 7, NICELY furn. single room; steam; walking dist.; phone.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM; FURnished; private. 13 St. James-pl., Flat 2.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED PARlor; steam; phone; suitable for 2. 348 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—501 FULLERTON, FURNISHED front room, with alcove; Fullerton express sta.

TO RENT—20 ROSLYN-PL., DESIRABLE ROOM; hot water heat; ½ block Lincoln Park; refs.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT — ROOMS — WE HAVE canvassed the city over; it would have YOU.....been trampling and car fare for weeks NEED A..to you. Don't try it. We personally inHOOSE.....vestigate each and every apartment desc.WE.....Our list contains many of the handHAVE.....somest apts. and residences on principal PT.....sts.; you can't be disappointed if.....more select homes have unique chambers they cannot advertise, who are glad to secure a reliable agency who will protect their orders in matters of discrimination. These we assist successfully. Adopt our system. It saves worry and money! ROBT. M. KURICH & CO., BEST CO-OP. 171 La Salle-st. Automatic 2661 and Central 4345.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN STRICTLY private family by respectable gentleman; North Side; board optional; reference exchanged. Address P 446, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—REFINED YOUNG COUple wishes light housekeeping rooms, all modern conveniences, North Side, walking distance, permanent; state price. Address P 412, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, BY LADY AND daughter in house or apartment, South Side, near I. C., with musicians. Address P 487, Tribune.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., INC., 1880. 50,000 farms and others using our product. If you wish to know more write AUSTIN CLEMENT, V. P., 200 Monroe-st., Chicago.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we rent tables with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WANTED—50 GOOD SECOND HAND WHEELS, at once, for country orders; bring wheels and get our cash offer. Mead Cycle Co., 1243 Wabash-av.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANT TAILORING FOR STOCK IN A GOOD mail order jewelry company. P 440, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AT ONCE—IN LIGHT SPECIAL manufacturing line, good with $650; unusual good business opening for responsible party; $200 monthly assured, with opportunity to make $5,000 yearly. Address P 414, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUILDERS TO ERECT APARTMENT building on boulevard corner, 125x152, in Oak Park; all improvements in and paid for; owner will take in part payment for second lot where he is erected at once. Address P 448, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ROOMING HOUSE: ESTABLISHED 12 years; 26 rooms; all rented; receipts $250; rent $60; sickness; leaving city; $700; half cash. 2558 Prairie-av. Phone, Calumet, 6132.

CAPABLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO REPREsent some manufacturer or as branch house manager in prosperous New Orleans; willing to invest $1,000. Address P. O. Box 1218, New Orleans.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL ANY LEGITImate business, city or country, it will be to your advantage to call or address GOLSEN & CO., Tacoma Bldg.; established 26 years. Tel. Main 2703.

I HAVE A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY $150 to $200 per month; good reason for selling; $600, cash only; snap for right party; investigate. Address P 430, Tribune office.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CANDY AND POPcorn mfg. business, best specialty on the market; fortune for right party; will take backer or partner. Call 599 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE best paying newspaper and job offices in northern Illinois; one who can edit and manage preferred. Address P 408, Tribune office.

TO MEET PARTIES WHO KNOW A GOOD INvestment and are ready to follow their judgment, to invest $1,000 to $10,000; good agricultural proposition. Address P 374, Tribune office.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION—WE GO next March let experienced and successful salesmen and solicitors who would represent your interests. MOORE, 206 E. Erie.

WATCHMAKER WANTED; GOOD POSITION for the right workman who can invest $500 or more where it will bring big results. Address P 439, Tribune office.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE $350 WITHIN 6 months on investment of $150 in next 5 days. Address J D 378, Tribune office.

HAVE YOU $1,000? IF SO, TAKE AGENCY FOR us and make $5,000 yearly. Address L 261, Tribune office.

SOUTH DAKOTA CHARTERS OBTAINED; lowest rates; no taxes; companies organized; stock guaranteed. J. MOFFITT, 1614 Unity Bldg.

MUST SELL—FINE 2 STORY STORE, WITH OR without general stock; situation desirable. Apply 483 Washington-av., Muskegon, Mich.

RELIABLE OFFICE MAN CAN EARN $5,000 yearly; established, incorporated, clean office business; $2,000 cash required. N 266, Tribune.

MAN, GOOD ABILITY AND ADDRESS, HANDsome offices, wants good proposition; will sell ¼ interest to team and furniture. P 435, Tribune.

PATENT FOR SALE—SMALL STOVE [NOVEL] for all uses in family. Photo and particulars address E. C. LEONARD, Thompson, Pa.

FOR SALE—LUNCH ROOM IN LOOP; AI PROpesition; Call Wednesday. PIERSON, 1118 Hartford Building.

FOR SALE — SMALL TRANSIENTS' HOTEL at a bargain; owner leaving city. Address P 490, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN, 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, FOR business has $500 to invest. Address P 485, Tribune office.

STORE LEASE FOR SALE IN ASHLAND-AV. between 47th and 48th; cheap rent. Apply 4742 Ashland-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A PRINT SHOP WITH CYLinder press, etc., or will listen to a partnership proposition. Address P 445, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RAGBAIN'S IS TAKEN AT ONCE—A fine cash business and ice cream parlor near Lincoln Park; 938 N. Clark-st.

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LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—JAMES FITZSIMMONS AND MARY MALLON, Chicago, in the State of Illinois, children of James Fitzsimmons, deceased, formerly of Ireland, are hereby notified that the executor of the estate of one Robert Fitzsimmons have applied to the High Court of Justice for Ontario, Canada, for the settlement of the said Robert Fitzsimmons, and that F. W. Harcourt, Esquire, of the City of Toronto, Ontario, Official Guardian, of the said court, has been appointed to represent your interest in the said estate. You and each of you are hereby called upon to communicate your address to the said Mr. Harcourt.

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IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

AFFAIRS IN CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Largest One to Be the Reception and Dance of Daughters of the American Revolution—Miss Margaret Root's Marriage to Mr. Edwin Fechheimer to Take Place This Afternoon—Mrs. P. A. Valentine Hostess at a Large Musical—Personal News.

What few entertainments are scheduled for today are given in celebration of Washington's birthday. There will be no large affairs, however, until evening, when the Daughters of the American Revolution will give their large reception and dance in Assembly hall, Fine Arts building. The affair promises to be one of unusual beauty, the ladies having planned attractive costumes of the time of long ago to wear with powdered hair and beauty patches. There will be old fashioned quadrilles and a minuet, and a number of young women dressed as pages will add to the picture part of the entertainment. The evening will close with a Virginia reel. It is expected that the reception and dance will attract almost 1,000 guests.

At various clubs—the Colonial, Kenwood, Elmhurst Golf, Woodlawn Park, Ashland, and Illinois—there will be entertainments suitable to the day, and the cadets of Northwestern Military academy will give their annual junior hop in Drill hall, Highland Park.

The most interesting wedding of the day will be that of Miss Margaret Root to Mr. Edwin S. Fechheimer of Winnetka. It will be a small wedding at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John W. Root, 56 Astor street, the ceremony to be performed in the afternoon.

Florida is attracting a great many Chicagoans just now. Mrs. Albert W. Goodrich and Mrs. Lawrence A. Young are at Palm Beach, where they expect to remain a month. Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Peck are at St. Augustine, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Felton and family are at Ormond. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Walker of the Auditorium are also sojourning at St. Augustine, and Mrs. William M. Hoyt and her sister, Miss H. Josephine Landon, also Miss Barker, are at Nassau. Mr. George S. Bullock is now at Miami.

Mrs. P. A. Valentine, 3700 Michigan avenue, gave one of the largest musicals of the season yesterday afternoon. Fully 200 guests were asked to hear a program given by Miss Schiller and Miss Helen McGrew under the direction of Mme. Hess-Burr. The hour was 3:30 o'clock.

Mrs. George Henry Cleveland, 951 West Harrison street, held a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Charles William Cleveland. Assisting in entertaining were Mrs. Thomas White, Mrs. Joseph McIntyre Patton, Mrs. N. E. Dillie, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. Henry T. Lewis, and Mrs. Oliver Sargent. During the afternoon Mme. Lovejoy provided a number of harp solos. Mrs. Cleveland and her daughter will receive on the first and third Tuesdays in each month.

The Ferry Hall Alumnæ association gave a luncheon at the Chicago Woman's club yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Henry Magee.

Mrs. A. C. McClurg has gone south for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck have gone to Washington for the inauguration.

Mr. J. K. Harmon and Miss Harmon of the Plaza left for Cuba last Saturday, to be gone several weeks.

The reception which was to have been held this evening by the Rev. and Mrs. Frank Du Moulin has been postponed on account of the death of Bishop McLaren.

Mrs. A. E. McCrea and daughter of the Plaza left for California on Sunday. They will return home in April.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Larned and son Frank, 6639 Indiana avenue, are traveling through the south. They will return home about March 1.

Miss Mabel Schamberg, 4427 Ellis avenue, who has been visiting in New York and Philadelphia for several months, is expected home this week.

SOCIETY AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Secretary Hitchcock and Wife Entertain President and Mrs. Roosevelt—French Ambassador Gives Dinner.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—President and Mrs. Roosevelt were entertained at dinner tonight by Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock. Invited to meet them were Justice and Mrs. Brown, Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator Cockrell, Senator Knox, Miss Kean, Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Slater, Dr. and Mrs. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, Miss Ann Hitchcock, and Miss Margaret Hitchcock.

The French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand invited as guests at dinner tonight the German ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator Allison, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Representative and Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, Gen. and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Albert E. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Baron Bussche and Herr Scheller of the German embassy, Viscountess de Faramond, and Miss Langham.

The Chilean minister and Señora Walker-Martinez had as dinner guests tonight Viscount de Alte, the Portuguese minister, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Miss Shaw, Miss Morton, Miss Miller, Miss Cobb, Mlle. Des Portes, Lieut. Martin M. Poi Leteller of the Belgian legation, Mr. Pulido of the Venezuelan legation, and Señor Ramirez of the Chilean legation.

FINDS CHANGE IN RECORDS.

Assistant State's Attorney Newcomer Charges Forgery in the "Jack" Moffat Case.

Charges of forgery in the Criminal court records with the intent to enable an indicted confidence man to escape trial were made before Judge Barnes yesterday by Assistant State's Attorney John R. Newcomer in a motion to reinstate the case of "Jack" Moffat.

Mr. Newcomer declared an entry of Aug. 16, 1902, in the official records of the clerk of the Criminal court had been forged. He said his suspicion had been aroused when he looked into the status of Moffat's case, which was marked "not disposed of" on the state's attorney's sheets.

He examined the official books and discovered on a page of court decisions of October, 1903, fourteen months after the alleged striking off of Moffat's case, the words, "stricken off," appeared after Moffat's name. Investigation showed the entry was written by Charles Major, a former record writer.

Major acknowledged the entry was made by him, but declared he could not fix the source of his authority, and that he had made it in good faith.

Evidence will be heard, and it is probable Judge Barnes will summon Major to explain his connection with the affair. If it is discovered that Newcomer's charges of forgery are correct, prosecutions will be begun and the case will be reinstated for trial. Moffat has been at liberty since the date of the entry. Judge Barnes ordered that Moffat's bonds be forfeited, but investigation showed that they were missing.

Women's Missions Meeting Tomorrow.

The annual meeting of the Chicago association of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. in the Union Park church, Washington and Ashland boulevards. Mrs. Lydia L. Davis from China, the Rev. Robert Mums from India, Willis R. Hotchkiss from Africa, and the Rev. Frank N. White of Union Park church, who recently returned from Japan, will speak.

$17.75

Chicago to Washington and Back Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Tickets sold March 1, 2, 3. Through sleepers on trains leaving Chicago daily at 1:00 p. m. and 8:00 p. m. Secure your space in sleeping cars early at city ticket office, 248 Clark street.

THE School of Domestic Arts and Science is at present a veritable hive of industry. Mrs. Lynden Evans, the president, has just returned from the east, where she has visited Pratt Institute, Drexel institute, Simmons college, and Teachers college. She gained much that was valuable in seeing the result of successful experiments that had been made in these institutions. All that will be of practical value to the School of Domestic Arts and Science will be promptly incorporated in its curriculum. The women of advancing environment who are attending the course of lectures on cooking by electricity and the medical lectures as well are gaining much that will help on the "ball of progress" not only for our own generation but the coming one as well.

Dr. Belknap gave a most valuable and interesting lecture on the nervous symptoms of children. This lecture deserves columns of honorable mention, for if there is one subject that should interest the American public it should be the earnest discussion of the best means of averting this disaster, almost national in character. Dr. Belknap made a point of the necessity of watching the three periods of childhood—from 1 to 3 years, from 7 to 9 years, and from 12 to 14 years. From 1 to 3 years the great nervous strain and irritation, as the amount of absorbtive tissue was greater than at later periods. The teething process, as he explained it, was given credit of a great deal that did not have much to do with that condition. If the teeth were to blame for all that was attributed to them, the baby would suffer from the age of 6 months until it was 3 years of age.

The age of a child from 7 until 9 was one of insidious developments. The symptoms of fatigue were the greatest—mental and physical effort almost impossible—a tendency to enlargement of the heart during this period. Exercise should not be encouraged. At 12 the appetite increases and less work should be required, as the forces of nature should be used for the development of the body. Dr. Belknap spoke highly of the finely organized system of the child study department of the board of education. Also of the work done by the Chicago Hospital school, and of the valuable experiments made by Mary R. Campbell in this connection, under the direction of several Chicago physicians. She has made a careful study of the correlation of feeding with the mental and emotional condition of children, and how a modified diet affects the conduct of the child—much that is erratic in the conduct has been traced to a defective physiological process. After a six months' experiment with teachers and trained nurses it has been proved that nutrition and feeding do have a direct bearing on the condition of the child. In investigating the situation at the Jones school, Plymouth and Harrison streets, it was found that a boy who was up at 4 a. m. selling papers, who was sent to school with no breakfast, or an inadequate one, was irritable and ungovernable. The Salvation army attempted the experiment of giving meal tickets for two weeks, with noticeably good results. For some unknown reason they were not permitted to continue the work.

Dr. Belknap made a point of the necessity of giving children sweets to the amount of perhaps six lumps of sugar a day, as an agreeable method of introducing carbo-hydrates into the system. The balancing of the elements needed in a proper diet proved valuable and interesting to all present. The coming generation will stand in the broad sunlight of the knowledge of well balanced living where we see only glimmer of the coming day.

The next lecture on electrical cooking will be held on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10:30 a. m. The subject will be "Cakes and Salads." On March 4 will be "Soup and Dessert."

A beginning class in millinery will be started this week.

Household Hints.

The Housekeeping Schools of Germany.

BY MRS. W. T. HALL.

BERLIN—[Special Correspondence.]—It was Horace Mann who said: "Where anything is growing one farmer is worth a thousand reformers." The progressive and cultured women of the world who are giving shape to the careers of their sisters less fortunate in position, education, or opportunity are the ones to whom the above might well apply.

In no one department of women's work is the need greater than a wider knowledge of domestic economy and better and more definitely trained house servants. This problem, that has baffled the efforts of housekeepers for generations in America, is in a fair way of being solved right here in Berlin.

Civilization has created conditions much the same in Europe as in America, although American girls are much inclined to believe theirs is the only country that has these difficulties to meet.

The German women's clubs are organizations devoted almost exclusively to social life, but in the vereins or unions, which correspond in a way to the departments of American women's clubs, is real progressive work done. The members of each verein, and there are some twenty or thirty in Berlin alone, concentrate their efforts upon some one cause for the betterment of society and women in particular.

Domestic science appeals particularly strong to German women, who have little opportunity to utilize their talents in other directions in a public way. Politics is strictly barred to women. In the field of the fine arts German women are welcomed and are a great acquisition. To the more practical ones, those who have talent for organization and philanthropy in its broader meaning, the field of domestic science offers splendid opportunities.

In various parts of Berlin there are schools where household economy is taught in all its branches. These are not limited to a single class of students, but attract the better class of girls as well as the peasant. In some of these schools they work side by side; in others separate instruction is offered. Nor are they for the sole benefit of town residents. Young women are drawn from all parts of Germany, even England occasionally contributing a pupil.

One group of these schools is devoted strictly to those requiring practical training for service, in order that they may earn their living. The aim is to give sufficient instruction in simple cooking and housekeeping to such girls who are not longer obliged to attend day school (this is up to the age of 14) and who cannot receive that instruction in their own families. The course is practical and theoretical, and extends over a period of six months. By means of this course they should be able to make a good tasty and substantial meal with the smallest of means and learn the management of a small household. Usually they learn to provide for four persons.

The instruction begins in the morning at 8 o'clock and lasts until 3 in the afternoon; the pupils are not allowed to leave the rooms until everything is clean and in order again. On Sundays and holidays the school is closed. The pupils pay 3 marks, or 75 cents, entrance money, and each week 1 mark (25 cents) for girls who do only cooking. Caps and aprons they receive free. In each school there exist three scholarships. The largest number of scholars in a school is twenty. Every day the girls write down for themselves the recipes of the food which they help prepare, also anything special that the teacher may have told them concerning the cooking of it, as well as the cost of the meal. It is also required that the girls learn to make use of food left over.

On holidays they are required to make cakes or food of some sort for themselves or their family at their own expense. Besides cooking, the girls have instruction in other housework, such as washing, ironing, scrubbing, cleaning, etc. Those who take the full six months' course are examined at the end of this period, and, if satisfactory, are given a prize in the form of a savings bank book with a deposit of money.

The dinner prepared each day is served not only to the girls but also to outside women, in the special dining room of the school. A meal ticket for the week costs a trifle over 50 cents. The boarders are workers in factories, clerks, ironers, milliners, and sewing women.

The practical and theoretical instruction is intrusted to competent teachers under the general supervision of the directors from the verein which established them. A director is in daily attendance at each school, of which there are now eight, and every prospect this number will be increased and their scope enlarged from the enthusiastic accounts given of the work. It is impossible to estimate the value of this instruction. It cannot do otherwise than raise the standards of living and at the same time teach practical lessons in economy and give to those in domestic service the ability to command a higher wage through definite training.

As to the phenomenally low prices paid for food—the whole question of wages, cost of living, etc., differ so tremendously from the same in America the subject does not admit of superficial treatment.

There is another school established on a much larger basis, known as the Lotte-Verein, whose scope is much broader and which appeals to a class of women higher in the social scale. This institution offers instruction to young women in housekeeping in its various departments, the same as the one previously mentioned. The tuition is $240 for a course of one year, but the young women live in the house and everything is provided for them.

In this institution, whose building covers an immense square, the attendance runs into the thousands, and all branches of work open to women, including commercial training, photography, bookbinding, decorative art, and handicrafts of all kinds, in fact anything that a young woman can put her hand to in order to earn a living, is offered for an exceedingly small sum. A pension is maintained for those who do not participate in the domestic training, thus utilizing the services of those who are there for that purpose. This is another bit of leaven that is raising and lightening the whole mass of society. Women in good circumstances come here to learn for themselves how to best manage and maintain their homes.

The same wide variety of restaurants to choose from is offered here as in America, from the cheap free lunch with a glass of beer or cognac to the high class hotel or restaurant where the menu is confined to French cuisine. Prices vary just as much from extreme cheapness to the opposite. Where comparison may be made, however, is in the middle class, that which appeals to those in moderate circumstances and which is the average mean of living.

The Germans have the advantage. Prices are lower, but that goes without saying. The actual advantage lies in the excellent manner in which the food is cooked and served. The immaculate waiter usually gives his individual attention to your wants and comforts. A tip? Yes; that is expected, and after one has been in Europe six months one becomes reconciled to this institution, for it is one of such antiquity it is simply impossible for a progressive American to withstand the tide of custom.

There are two distinct classes of restaurants. Wine and beer; in the former beer is not sold, nor is wine in the latter. There is no rule regarding beer drinking in a beer restaurant. A German and his beer are too closely allied to require any, but in a wine restaurant one is supposed to order wine with a meal, and, if not, to be charged for it whether or no. As wine is a little more aristocratic, according to mortal ideas, the average wine restaurant is looked upon as a trifle higher class, although the food in both is much the same.

Next in order are the higher class hotels, where the service and cuisine are French and can in no sense be considered representative German. The Germans have borrowed cafés from France and Austria. The confiterei, or fancy bakery, is a mixture of all three countries. The cafés cater mostly to the leisure class, who frequent them for afternoon coffee and cakes. A large part of the day is spent by the German in the consuming of food. It is not always the quantity, but the time spent, which is in marked contrast to the limited amount the average American allows himself. Perhaps the Germans live longer, and in this seem to get more out of life.

The formalities and social amenities of life receive much greater emphasis in Europe than in America. In the latter country the neglect of these may be laid to the old complaint—lack of time. When men meet socially the formality of an introduction is waived, and a German when desiring to meet a stranger bows low, at the same time pronouncing his own surname. One of the most common expressions with Germans in the way of a greeting is "malzeit." It is quite untranslatable, being a surviving remnant of a sentence meaning "I wish you a good appetite." The greeting is used at all times of day.

A young American while at an evening reception recently was accosted soon after entering the room by a German, who, bowing low, used what the American supposed to be the strange expression, "malzeit!" He did likewise, returning the compliment and said "malzeit!"

To his horror on looking up he saw indignation depicted on the man's countenance. Later he discovered his serious blunder. The gentleman had merely pronounced his own name, "Von Malzahn," nobility, too! It was a tremendous mistake—Germans are such sticklers for the proprieties.

TAUGHT HOW TO MAKE BREAD.

Women of State Domestic Science Association Meet at Joliet with the Farmers' Institute.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The seventh annual meeting of the Illinois Association of Domestic Science opened today in connection with the Illinois Farmers' institute. Miss Isabel Bevier of the University of Illinois spoke on "Studies in Bread Making."

The Joliet Federation of Woman's Clubs and the woman's session of the Will County Farmers' institute will give a reception to the visiting women in the public library tomorrow.

Several hundred delegates are attending the Farmers' institute. President B. F. Wyman of Sycamore, Secretary A. B. Hostetter of Springfield, and Frank H. Hall, superintendent of institutes, of Aurora opened the general session in the Joliet theater. Classes in the study of corn, live stock, and poultry raising and dairying, soils, and horticulture were instructed. Mr. Hall gave a report of the institute work of the state for the year. Directors of the state institute for the even numbered congressional districts were elected tonight.

Butter Makers at Fond du Lac.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Feb. 21.—[Special.]—The fourth annual convention of the Wisconsin Butter Makers' association opened here this afternoon, with 600 members in attendance. President J. G. Moore of Madison and Treasurer E. C. Dodge of Lake Mills spoke, and two illustrated lectures were given tonight. There are 122 entries in the butter exhibit, where premiums of more than $1,000 will be awarded.

School of Domestic Science, 30 State street. Miss Bullard and Miss Connor, directors.

HEIRLOOMS BACK OF SUIT.

MRS. EDITH R. CHARTER ASKS $50,000 DAMAGES OF FOUR MEN.

Woman Charges Her Divorced Husband, Two Attorneys, and a Hotel Manager Entered Into Conspiracy to Deprive Her of Property—Judge Brentano Issues Injunction Restraining Them from Disposing of Goods—Divorces of the Day.

Many complications have resulted from attempts of rival claimants to enforce their titles to a quantity of household furnishings, silverware and works of art that is stored somewhere on the south side.

The latest phase of the contest came yesterday when suit for $50,000 damages was begun in the Superior court by Mrs. Edith R. Charter against James A. Charter, from whom she secured a divorce last June; Richard Gray, manager of the Chicago Beach hotel; Edward F. Gray of the law firm of Bulkley, Gray & More; Charles S. Miller, a clerk in the same office; and Hobart T. Young, an attorney for Charter. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Charter of her property.

A few hours before the suit for damages was begun, Mrs. Charter's attorney, R. Wilson More, had secured an injunction from Judge Brentano restraining others than his client from enforcing their claims to the goods. Notice of the restraining order was brought to Justice Martin's court while a replevin suit was on hearing by which Miller sought to gain possession of the disputed valuables.

Decree Silent as to Goods.

Charter is a mechanical engineer employed by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. His wife charged him with cruelty when she sued successfully for her divorce. The husband gave his wife, it is said, $17,000 alimony in the shape of stocks and bonds. No mention was made in the decree entered by Judge Kavanagh of the disposition of the goods now in dispute. Mrs. Charter asserts they are heirlooms and wedding presents and says her title to them never was in question before her divorce.

"When Mrs. Charter secured her decree," her attorney said, "she attempted to get possession of the property. It is not of great intrinsic value, but she prizes it highly because of associations. She failed in her effort, as her husband held on to the goods, claiming they were his.

"Thus it became necessary to secure a writ from the Circuit court, which was granted Feb. 8, and a deputy sheriff levied on the property in Charter's room at the Chicago Beach hotel. Manager Gray said the authority of the law would be recognized and the heirlooms would be safe in one of the rooms of the hotel, where they were left, still in the custody of the deputy sheriff.

Basis of Conspiracy Charge.

"That night, however, with the collusion of Manager Gray, Attorney Gray, and of Miller, the apartment was entered, the property removed, and hidden. Following this, these men, whom we charge with conspiracy, secured the writ of replevin and sought to prove the title to what they already had taken."

Attorney Gray said the sheriff never came into legal possession of the goods, because the deputy did not take them away from the hotel and deliver them to Mrs. Charter.

Divorce Proceedings of Day.

Eight year old Frances Nelson was called to testify against her mother in the divorce suit brought before Judge Kavanagh by Francis A. Nelson against his wife, Mrs. Sophia Nelson. The Nelsons live at 1049 Seminary avenue. Dr. Oscar Olson, 1320 North Clark street, is corespondent in Nelson's bill, and the testimony of the girl was relative to his alleged visits to the house.

Concert and dance halls figured in two suits in the Superior court. Carl Olson, 445 Sedgwick street, was granted a decree from his wife, Mrs. Clara G. Olson, because, it was said, she went to all night dances. Mrs. Maud Bedal, 248 Oak street, asked a divorce on the ground that her husband, Eugene D. Bedal, a printer, could not stay away from concert halls.

Mrs. Augusta Grimm told Judge Gibbons her husband, Gustave Grimm, was a prize fighter and practiced on her. A decree was entered.

Judge Brentano annulled the marriage of William and Bessie Brink, 346 North Leavitt street, on the ground the woman had a husband when she was wedded to Brink.

WILL OF MRS. HARRIET JONES DIVIDES $800,000 ESTATE.

Many Bequests Made to Churches, Charitable Institutions, and Relatives—Two Daughters Residuary Legatees.

The will of Mrs. Harriet A. Jones, leaving $800,000 to various relatives, churches, and charitable institutions was filed for probate yesterday.

Among the beneficiaries are:

First Presbyterian church of Chicago	$20,000
Presbyterian hospital	5,000
Presbyterian board of home missions	15,000
Woman's Presbyterian board of missions	15,000
Old People's home	10,000
Historical society of Fairfield, Conn	5,000
Park college, Missouri	5,000
American Sunday School union	10,000
Chicago Tract society	5,000
Young Women's Christian association	5,000
Chicago Orphan asylum	5,000
Art institute (to be expended under direction of Antiquarians)	5,000
Chicago Bible society	1,000

Among bequests to relatives are:

William J. Jones and George Edwin Jones, each to have income from	$25,000
George Edwin Jones and wife	20,000
Ruth Jones Fassett	10,000
Six daughters of George A. Jones, Zanesville, O., to be equally divided	30,000
To George Edwin Jones, son, old silver which has been heirloom.	
Anna W. Knapp, niece, income from	25,000
James W. Gregory, nephew	10,000
Harriet A. Knapp	10,000
Ethel, Kate, and Mabel Knapp, each	7,000
Josephine Webb Hess, Emily and Marguerite Webb, each	1,000

To Miss Annie Whitfield, "in token of appreciation for kindness and care," $5,000 is bequeathed. All the residue of the estate is to be divided equally between Mary O. Newell and Harriet G. Sabin, daughters.

Chauncey J. Blair and Eugene S. Kimball are named as executors.

The six children of the late Louis Kiper, 4345 Vincennes avenue, are the principal beneficiaries named in his will, which was filed in the afternoon. The estate is valued at $118,000.

SEEKS TO RECOVER BONDS STOLEN BY SAFEBLOWERS.

F. E. Wheaton of Western Suburb of Same Name Advertises for Registered Securities, $6,000 Face Value.

Efforts of F. E. Wheaton of Wheaton, Ill., yesterday to recover six bonds developed the fact that burglars had raided his office early Monday morning, blown open the safe, and wrecked the interior of the office.

Their plunder consisted of a little silver money and the six bonds of the Cincinnati, Bluffton and Chicago railway, of a face value of $1,000 each. The bonds are registered and therefore of no value to the thieves. The railway on which they are a lien was thrown into the hands of a receiver last July, when only twenty-nine miles of the projected seventy had been built.

An advertisement for the bonds was inserted in a Chicago paper yesterday. Chief O'Neil was asked to cooperate in the search for the burglars.

Two weeks ago burglars made an attempt to steal these same bonds, but apparently were frightened away after starting to drill the safe.

GIVES TO HARVARD $200,000.

Gift of the Late James Coolidge Carter, New York Lawyer, Is Without Restrictions as to Expenditure.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 21.—James Coolidge Carter, a member of the New York bar, who died recently, has bequeathed $200,000 to Harvard university. It is stated that the gift is practically without restrictions as to the method of its expenditure.

Mandel Brothers

A grand showing of exclusive spring suits

Second floor, State street.

A PRESENTATION of authoritative spring modes from French and English costumers, famous alike for their originality in designing and skill in execution. The suits now on view possess that indefinable touch of style-exclusiveness and exquisite grace which distinguishes all Mandel creations. The new materials include Panama cloth, drap, etc., eolienne, veiling and shepherd checks.

Additional interest is lent to the display by a special offer of women's handsome tailored Panama cheviot suits in the new blouse style, with shirred and plaited front, shawl collar, and vest of silk-embroidered linen. They are shown in black, blue, brown, **$25**

Hand embroidered linen waists . . 2.75

Third floor, State street.

A SPECIAL purchase provides this very exceptional offer—the illustration shows two of the models—the assortment embraces an excellent variety of beautifully tucked and embroidered styles—buttons down front or in back, 2.75.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

State and Madison-sts. Building formerly occupied by Schlesinger & Mayer.

Great Sale of Silk Shirtwaist Suits at $10.00

TWO new and distinctive styles—the surplice suit, exactly as illustrated, comes in fancy silks—brown, navy, gun metal, black and white mixtures, and is made with lace yoke and collar. The other style is a tailor made, box plaited suit, waist trimmed with fancy buttons. Both have plaited skirts. *Fourth floor.*

More Flannel Waists at $1.95.

Yesterday's express brought another shipment of these waists that sold so quickly last week—tailored waists of French flannel in solid colors, black, navy, brown, red, white, and light blue—fancy stock and embroidered turnover..... $1.95

New Rain Coats at $12.50.

Two new styles, exceptional values; fancy collarless or small cape effect; plaited back, self belt, new full sleeve; colors tan, oxford and olive. Price..... $12.50

New Spring Covert Jackets, $10.00, $12.50, $16.50 to $30.00.

Sale of 42-inch Coats at $15.00.

Made of fancy striped covert cloths, box plaited effect front and back, inlaid collar of panne velvet, tailor stitched, half lined.

Exclusive Showing of New Spring Coats in Cloth or Silk.

A Clearing of Lace Allovers and Embroideries.

THIS clearing of lace allovers embraces a great variety of high-class goods—ends of lines, etc.—that have been marked away below former prices—marked down in some instances to a third of former prices. *First floor.*

In the assortment are: embroidered silk net Venise, Filet, Anglaise, Calais, Nottingham, fancy cotton, fancy colored, black, cream and white silk allovers; lengths for waists, dresses, yokes, collars, millinery and dress trimmings, yard, $1.00, 50c and..... 25c

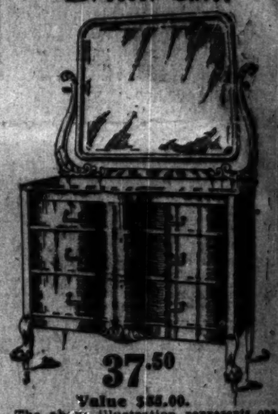
Mussed and Soiled Embroideries at Great Reductions.

During the last six weeks of the largest embroidery selling this house has ever had we have accumulated a great many short lengths, odd pieces and some odd patterns, that we do not care to reorder, all of which now go into this clearing. In the assortment are trimming embroideries, skirt flouncing embroideries, wide embroidered flouncings, skirtings, bands, galloons, insertions, etc.; suitable for all kinds of dress and waist trimmings. Three lots at, a yard, 35c, 15c and..... 10c

REVELL & CO.

TO-DAY:

Dresser Sale.



37.50

Value $85.00.

The above illustration represents one of the bargains in our manufacturer's surplus sale of handsome quartered oak, golden finish Dressers; they have handsomely carved base and standards, a 28x34 French bevel plate mirror, and workmanship and construction is of the class in every respect. Value, $85.00. Special sale price, $37.50.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.

Cor. Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

$15

Round Trip to

Eureka Springs

ARKANSAS

Tickets on sale Feb. 28 and March 1.

An ideal health resort on the summit of the Ozark Mountains. Best reached by the

Chicago-St. Louis Trains

of the

FRISCO SYSTEM

Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R.

Trains leave from the

La Salle Street Station on the Elevated Loop.

TICKET OFFICE

91 Adams-st. Phone Cent. 4449

130

If Livers Go Wrong

set them right—it's simply and easily done. Without pain, without trouble, without nauseating, in fact it's only in the beneficial effects that you notice you have taken

Beechams Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c

REVELL & CO. Desks

Business Men desiring something new or exclusive in their Office Furnishings will find it to their interest to inspect our comprehensive stock of Office Furniture.

Cor. Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 70 & 72 State-st

BISHOP'S 45TH ANNUAL SALE OF **FURS.**

Now in Progress. **Pre-Inventory Prices**

THE RELIABLE FURRIERS AND HATTERS.

156 STATE STREET.

MADE BY EXPERT WINE GROWERS

COOK'S Imperial CHAMPAGNE

SERVED EVERYWHERE

The veiled mystery of Vienna. The caricature that puzzled the chief of the secret police. See next Sunday's Tribune.

Girls who worship men. See next Sunday's Tribune.

VOLUME LX

POWERS IN M... TO BRING ...

Hints to Japan and ... Diplomatic Quart... Regarded in a... friendly Spir...

CZAR MAY HEED A...

Urged by Crowned He... Hostilities in the F... Order to Maintain... quillity at Ho...

BY RAYMON...

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2... have authority for saying th... peace negotiations between R... already have been inaugura... not mean that actual propo... exchanged or that either of ... has set down in writing wh... shot do.

I have been informed, now ... here it to be true, that Ge... Great Britain, Austria-Hun... United States now are tak... steps looking toward some ... proposals. Russia has not ... suggestions, and Japan has n... ed to furnish an ultimatum, ... hints for peace have been m...

They have not been consi... friendly spirit by Russia, and ... seem to be in any way too ... by victory to consider the p... cessation of hostilities.

Talk Informally o...

More than a week ago, as... Tarsuns at the time, Gre... many, and the United States ... basis of peace informally ar... themselves that they would ... integrity of the Chinese em... that would be willing to ... Arthur should remain in co... ance, that Vladivostok sh... be Russian, that Corea sho... ent but under Japanese Inf... Russia, having lost Port A... lease its hold on Manchuria, ... nese sovereignty should be r...

This understanding—for it ... fered it was only an und... result of an exchange of pe... tween President Roosevelt a... von Sternburg, representing ... Cecil Spring-Rice, personal f... King Edward—is today bein... of peace negotiations betw... Japan. It is significant th... government seems to have a... ally without alteration thi... between the three great pow...

It is believed here among ... ought to know that the int... Russia is far more threaten... wide world yet understands ... the prospects of revolutio... a point where the Russian ... was forced to abandon its ... that peace could come only ... victory and partial restora... prestige in the orient.

Tranquillity Above...

Foreign prestige of nec... sacrificed to the dire need... mestic tranquillity. In th... mats here Russia needs he... home than abroad. The ... empire, vast though they ... supposed to be sufficient to ... war in the orient and a... make a sufficient show of ... overawe the revolutionists ... assassination of Grand Du... have been intimations re... sentatives of other countr... ington that the strength ... in Russia had declined alm... ing point.

Count Cassini, the Russ... still insists that peace pr... come after a Russian vic... undoubtedly the view of th... St. Petersburg prior to the ... Sergius. The grand duke ... of the war party in Russia, ... was a strong one, and h... views on the emperor to ... the arguments of every o...

After the butchery at t... there was a belief on th... representatives that peace ... be acceptable to the emper... Duke Sergius, however, a... tained his hold on the p... pire, and successfully app... and prejudices of the cza... the monarch that Russia ... be seriously sacrificed if ... were listened to before t... significant Russian victory...

Since the assassination i... been no one to take the ... blooded Grand Duke Serg... sult the czar has evince... talk about peace, more e... has been told that all the ... army may become necessa... threatening revolution in S... Moscow.

Crowned Heads Su...

There has been a disposi... crowned heads of Europe ... in this crisis, and it is q... although the revolution ... sponsible for peace, the th... may be sufficient to resu... terms for Russia in the ... wise would be the case.

The kaiser in particular ... has been alarmed by the ... timent in Russia. He does ... of force to an excessive ... supposed to have writte... emperor his frank opin... the threatening conditio... peace should be purcha... the orient, so the attenti... of the army might be co... home situation. A succ... Russia might have a d... the socialistic party in ... and this fact is said to ... the fullest extent by the k...

I have been told that ... nation in Europe is unite... the czar should be sustain... his own government. Th... there should be no refor... does mean that German ... Italy, Great Britain, a... France would unite in a... ernment of the czar as ag... anarchy.

Powers Against ...

There will be no repe... revolution in Russia if th... can prevent it. The best ... ing it up to the presc...

(Continued on pag...